The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Increasing Anxiety for the Preservation of Peace.

The London Congress to Meet on Tuesday Next.

Progress of the Fenian Trials in Dublin.

Burke and Doran Convicted of High Treason.

They Are Sentenced to be Hanged on the 29th of May.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Meeting Fixed for Tuesday Next.

LONDON, Thursday, May 2.

The day for the meeting of the Peace Conference has again been changed, and it is now announced that the diplomatic preliminaries are so far advanced that the Conference will hold its first session on the 7th instead of the 12th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Two Fenians Convicted and Sentenced to Death.

DUBLIN, Thursday, May 2.

The Fenian prisoners BURKE and DORAN have been convicted of high treason and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of the present month. The trial of MCCAFFERTY is now in progress before the Commission.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, May 2—Noon.

Consols for Money....91
United States Five-Twenties....72
Illinois Central Railway shares....76½
Erie Railway shares....42¾

LONDON, Thursday, May 2—1:20 P. M.

Consols are ⅛ ℘ cent. higher.

Five-twenties are quoted at ⅛, and Illinois Central shares ⅛ lower than at the opening.

Eries unchanged.

A dispatch from Frankfort, dated last night, reports that United States bonds closed there at 76⅛.

LONDON, Thursday, May 2—Evening.

Consols closed at 91¼ for money.

American Securities are a shade weaker and closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenties....71¾
Illinois Central....75¾
Erie Railway....42¼

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 2—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market is firm; sales to-day 12,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.

BREADSTUFFS—Western Red Wheat, 13s. 9d.; California Wheat, 14s. 6d. Corn, 44s. Barley, 4s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 7d. Peas, 44s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Provisions unchanged; Pork, 77s. 6d.; Beef, 127s. 6d.; Bacon, 39s.; Lard, 51s. 3d.; Cheese, 60 shillings.

PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum, 11d.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d.; Pot Ashes, 34s.; Spirits Turpentine, 36s.; Resin, common, 7s. 3d.; Resin, fine, 13s. 9d.; Tallow, 44s.; Cloverseed, 57s.

LONDON, Thursday, May 2—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch standard Sugar, 24s.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Calcutta Linseed, 65s.; Linseed Oil, £39; Sperm Oil, £131; Whale Oil, £39; Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.

ANTWERP, Thursday, May 2—Noon.

Petroleum, 43½f.

LONDON, Thursday, May 2—1:20 P. M.

The market for Sugar is steady.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 2—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady at the opening quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 2—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed at a decline, though there was a good day's business. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands....11⅛d.
Middling Orleans....11⅜d.

The sales of the day exceeded the noon estimate, amounting to 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs is unchanged. Corn, 44s. ℘ quarter. Wheat, 13s. 9d. for No. 1 Milwaukee Red, and 14s. 7d. for White California. Barley, 4s. 9d. ℘ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℘ 45 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is steady and quotations remain generally unchanged. Pork, 77s. 6d. and Beef 127s. 6d. ℘ bbl. Bacon, 39s. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Lard has advanced to 51s. 6d. Cheese, 60s. ℘ cwt. for middling.

PRODUCE—The market for Produce is unchanged. Resin, common Wilmington, 7s. 3d.; fine American, 13s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine, 36s. Tallow, 44s. ℘ cwt. Petroleum—Spirits, 11d.; refined, 1s. 3d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, Thursday, May 2—Evening.

SUGAR closed steady at 24s. for No. 12 D. S.

IRON has advanced 6d.; Scotch Pigs, 52s. 6d. ℘ ton, mixed numbers.

OILS unchanged.

The latest advices from Antwerp quote Refined PETROLEUM at 43f. ℘ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

CORK, Thursday, May 2.

The San Francisco ship *Dragon*, Capt. CLEMMENS, which touched at Deal on the 27th ult., arrived at this port to-day.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Cunard mail steamer *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st of April, arrived here last evening.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Situation—Views of the English and Continental Press.

The English, French and German papers, up to the date of the *Persia's* sailing, regarded the situation as extremely critical. It was at that time confidently asserted that neither France nor Prussia would recede from its position respecting Luxemburg.

The London *Times* of the 19th, in its City article, says:

"Yesterday afternoon (18th) very heavy quotations were received from Berlin, and a renewed decline took place in Consols, accompanied by a fresh panic in foreign securities, which show an average decline of 1 per cent. Judging from the effect produced by each adverse rumor in Berlin or Paris, an impression would seem to be entertained that any rupture between France and Germany would be a signal for every nation in the world to repudiate its obligations. Compared with the last prices of Wednesday the quotations after regular hours exhibit a fall of 1¼ per cent. in Italian, 1¼ in Prussian and Chilian Scrip, and ½ in Spanish, Mexican and Turkish. United States Bonds have fallen 2 per cent. at Berlin and 1 per cent. here—the closing quotations being 70⅛. Telegrams from Berlin to-day describe a general rush to effect sales without assigning any reason. The King's speech is assumed to have produced a bad effect."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that a private letter from Berlin mentions that on a very recent occasion BISMARCK declared to a foreign diplomatist that it was impossible for him to make any concession with regard to Luxemburg; that he could not consent to its neutralization or withdraw the Prussian troops from the fortress, or even admit that the question was open to negotiations; and that even were Prussia willing to do so Germany would not hear of it. This declaration must be known to the French Government. The rumor again prevails, though it is a very vague one, of a visit of the King of Prussia to Paris during the exhibition. With a little good will on both sides it will not be difficult, one would suppose, to settle this affair between the two sovereigns, if, indeed, they do meet without an appeal to arms.

The same correspondent, writing on the 19th, says that the aspect of affairs was much more gloomy yesterday than for several days previously. It is now known that Count BISMARK has positively refused, as stated yesterday, to make any concession on the subject of Luxemburg. What next step the Emperor may take no one can say. In the meantime I am assured that preparations are being made to have the army ready for any emergency. On such a subject it is unsafe to indulge in conjecture. As to the condition of the army to take the field, there has always been a diversity of opinion even among military men, but I have just heard, on what I think to be good authority, that it is better prepared for any sudden call than most people suppose. There is still a hope that something will be done to prevent a conflict from so futile a cause.

Prussian Rights in Luxemburg—Opinions of the Other Powers.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says, in an article on the situation:

"We learn from a reliable source that Austria, Great Britain and Russia are unanimous in acknowledging that the guarantee stipulated by the Treaties of 1839 cannot receive the application which *Prussia claims in order to maintain her occupation of the fortress of Luxemburg*. The three great Powers are not less agreed in contesting to the Court of Berlin all right of interference in the affairs of the Grand Duchy, as the power of freely disposing of that province has been incontestably acquired by the King of Holland, under the reserve only of coming to an understanding with his collaterals, in favor of whom the order of succession was confirmed by article 71 of the final Act of Vienna. The clear and precise manner in which the above-mentioned Cabinets have stated their opinion could not fail to produce a deep impression at Berlin; and we learn, in consequence, that the language of the Prussian Cabinet has become more conciliatory. This change will contribute much toward lessening the tension of the situation, by allowing the guaranteeing Powers to employ their efforts usefully, so as to arrive at an honorable compromise between France and Prussia."

But in variance with the opinion thus given, the *Memorial* also publishes a communication from Berlin, written, it declares, by one of the notabilities of the party of action in Germany, and which would seem to leave fewer chances in favor of peace than the present negotiations give reason to suppose. The letter even declares that one party in that capital would not admit the neutralization of Luxemburg if it involved an evacuation. The language used is as follows:

"The Prussian Government, whatever may be its conciliatory disposition in other respects, and its sincere desire for the maintenance of peace, cannot misinterpret the national will to the point of making, in spite of it, a concession so energetically condemned. Nevertheless, the Berlin Cabinet has been unwilling to assume the personal initiative of a refusal in respect to France; it remains in a position of expectancy, and *only claims to take a joint part in the affair*, referring itself in the first instance to the decision of the other five Powers which signed together with France and Prussia the treaties of 1839. *After these Powers shall have given their opinion*, the Prussian Government still reserves to itself the power of consulting its national organs, namely, the Federal Parliament of the North and the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, inasmuch as it cannot *of itself renounce, without the consent of the nation*, the benefit of the private treaties which Prussia concluded with Holland in 1816 and 1819. Such is, diplomatically, the state of the question in respect to the Cabinet of Berlin."

Austria to Side with Prussia in Case of War.

Berlin (April 17,) Correspondence of the London Times.

An interesting piece of intelligence has reached me about Austria. Baron BEUST, when declining to give an immediate reply to the proposal of a French alliance, thus vindicated his conduct against the impetuous yearnings of the military party at the Vienna Court. He urged:

"To attack or even molest Prussia while fighting France would be to run the risk of incurring a like treatment at the hands of the Czar. No doubt there are circumstances conceivable in which to brave this danger might become advisable, or even necessary; but if the interests of Austria could be served without standing the chance of a Russian campaign this would be infinitely preferable. An opportunity for making the attempt will present itself upon or soon after the actual outbreak of a French-Prussian war. Let Austria, then, offer to take the Prussian side on condition of the renewal of her former political connexion—if not with the whole, at least with Southern Germany, and it is probable that her terms will be accepted at Berlin. Should this, contrary to all reasonable expectations, not be the case, there will always be time to turn round and embrace the opposite cause."

I have stated in a previous letter that for the present the weight of these representations has been recognized by the Emperor, and an evasive reply given to the overtures of both Prussia and France. The hope expressed by Count BISMARCK in a recent sitting of the Federal Parliament, that Austria will not object to the Prague treaty of peace being set aside, and a constitutional reunion of the North and South accomplished, is deliberately discouraged in the letters of Austrian semi-official correspondents.

The Speech of the King of Prussia—Its Significance.

From the London Times, April 19.

Nothing at this moment could be more significant than the speech with which the King of Prussia closed the first session of the North German Parliament. All reticence is now cast aside, and whatever importance France and Austria may attach to the Treaty of Prague, it is evident that at Berlin neither Sovereign nor people dream that German national unity is a matter with which foreign Powers have any business to concern themselves. The country north of the Main is knit together by as close a bond of union as is deemed sufficient for its strength and well-being; and the consolidation of the great Northern division brings it nearer to the fulfilment of those hopes which it has in common with the Southern districts. The barriers which the results of last year's war were thought to have raised between brethren can be removed at their own pleasure, and the reconstitution of all the German tribes into one family may any day be proposed as a subject for exclusively domestic deliberation. Enough has already been achieved toward this great consummation to make the rights, the peace, and dignity of the Fatherland dependent on its collective strength. Germany has found a mouthpiece in the North German Parliament. The words which resounded in its halls awakened a responsive echo both among the people who were represented there and among those who longed to be so represented. There is nothing menacing, however, in the self-conscious attitude assumed by the reorganized nation. By her regained power Germany has won for herself the blessings of peace. These same blessings she has both the will and the power to secure to her neighbors. Safe from attack, she repudiates any aggressive views. Her position in the centre of Europe is essentially defensive and conservative. Surrounded by colossal Powers on all sides, she has no interest in provoking hostilities; but she has also the means no less than the inclination of intimating to her neighbors that if they break the peace they do so at their peril. Any step toward the restoration of the German Empire naturally tends to reinvest it with part at least of those functions as a moderator and arbiter with which it was originally instituted in the Middle Ages.

French Impressions of the King's Speech.

From the Paris Presse, April 14.

The King says not a single word of foreign policy. How, in fact, could he mention Russia without some allusion to the arrangements made with her? How mention Austria without explaining the difficult position of the two Governments? How speak of France without giving rise to a manifestation, and without envenoming the existing dispute? Silence was the only way of getting out of the difficulty. But how was it that silence was not considered necessary at the opening of the Reichstag, when the speech of His Prussian Majesty alluded to France in courteous and friendly terms? What, again, do we find in his closing speech? The King of Prussia asserts that all endeavors must be made to consolidate the results acquired, while preserving the blessings of peace. Prussia, then, will be pacific, if she can; but will she make any sacrifice to maintain that peace? Will she make use of that wise and moderate policy which facilitates good understanding by the reciprocity of concession? If any one can see such a probability in the speech of WILLIAM I. let them show it us, and we shall open our eyes. The whole importance of the speech is in the passage where the Prussian King congratulates himself that Germany is in a position to defend the peace, her rights, and her dignity. Is peace in danger? Is the dignity of Germany threatened? In what manner, and by whom? Are the rights of Germany in peril? What right is in question, and what is the attempt made on it? Must we search for the commentary on this phrase in the following paragraph, which contains an allusion so direct, and a congratulation so explicit, to the speech of M. DE BENNIGSEN? If so, the meaning of the speech is very clear. We were quite right when we considered M. BENNIGSEN's speech as conveying a more faithful idea of the policy of Prussia than that of Count BISMARCK himself.

FRANCE.

The Protestant Chapel at Paris—Interesting Ceremony.

Paris (April 16) Correspondence of the London Herald.

Among the outbuildings of the Exhibition there is a Protestant chapel, in which services are to take place and lectures to be delivered on religious subjects. It was "inaugurated" yesterday in presence of a cosmopolitan assemblage. Lord SHAFTESBURY occupied the chair, supported by Count CHABAUD-LATOUR. The proceedings commenced by the reading of prayers, in French, by M. le Pasteur VALETTE, and in English by Bishop SPENCE. Lord SHAFTESBURY then delivered an address, in which he expressed the acknowledgments of the religious community to the authorities for permitting them to assemble in the Palace of Industry. His Lordship stated that the building had been constructed by England, but that the idea originated with the French authorities. His Lordship also referred to the Exhibition, and dwelt upon the fact that these successive shows were chiefly conspicuous by the improvements yearly introduced in the means of destroying human life. The meeting was then addressed in French by Count CHABAUD-LATOUR, who followed pretty closely in the wake of the previous speaker, but perhaps surpassed him in the compliments which he paid to M. LE PLAY and the other members of the Imperial Commission. While he was speaking, M. GUIZOT, who appeared very much worn and tired, entered the building, and room was immediately made for him next to Lord SHAFTESBURY. After M. CHABAUD-LATOUR had resumed his seat, M. GUIZOT rose and delivered (in French) a little speech, which produced much impression on those who heard it. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I came here without intending to address you, but you will perhaps bear with me whilst I express the feeling of deep emotion which I experienced on entering this building. For upwards of an hour I had lost my way in a wilderness of wonders, searching the spot whither your invitation had summoned me. What most struck me, gentlemen, in the midst of so many marvels of art, industry and engineering, is the fact that we should be assembled here to bear witness to the greatest, to the noblest conquest of mankind—to religious liberty. No doubt we owe thanks to the authorities, but that to which we are chiefly indebted is that work accomplished by the human mind which for the last three or four centuries has been marching on to the conquest of that inestimable boon—a treasure far more precious than all these that surround us—that conquest we owe first to the Almighty and then to our forefathers. But, gentlemen, take note of this—what would religious liberty be without religion? I need not say that when I speak of religion I refer to the Christian religion—that alone which is true, divine, and directly revealed to man; that for which the first martyrs died; that for which our fathers suffered. Religious liberty is now won; but it does not hinder the liberty of unbelief or the liberty of denial. For this reason my emotion was deep on beholding this humble structure standing where it stands, wherein you have invited to join you all who believe in Christ. I thank you for it, and hope that many will join us.

The meeting was also addressed by an American clergyman, Rev. Dr. ELDRIDGE, and the Apostolic blessing was delivered at the close of the proceedings by the Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Military Reforms.

Marshal NIEL, Minister of War, has addressed a report to the Emperor, the object of which is to suppress the music of all the regiments of cavalry and artillery in the French army. The principal reasons assigned for the measure are three: 1. That in the corps to which the Budget grants only a limited number of horses, the bands absorb not only men who neither do garrison duty in time of peace nor active service in war, but also use horses which might be employed in mounting combatants now on foot. 2. That the cavalry soldiers, who have quite work enough of their own to attend to, are often obliged to clean the horses of the musicians, and sometimes those also of the pupils, who are dispensed from that duty by reason of their studies and rehearsals. 3. That the dimensions and weight of the instruments now used are prejudicial to the active movement of mounted troops. The Marshal proposes that each cavalry corps shall retain only sufficient trumpets to give the necessary calls and signals required for the service. The Emperor has approved the suggestions of the report.

Negro Visitors to the Paris Exhibition.

The French transport *Pomone* has left Oran for Madeira to receive a number of negro passengers coming from Senegambia to visit the Exhibition at Paris. They belong to the high aristocracy of the districts under the sovereignty of France, and have been taken to Madeira by one of the vessels on the Senegal station.

The Prince Imperial.

We are enabled to state upon authority, says an English medical journal, that the progress of the Prince Imperial has been very satisfactory. The abscess on the posterior part of the thigh, after having been twice opened by M. NELATON, as we lately mentioned, has been treated by the introduction of a *tube à drainage*, and it is slowly closing. There has been some fear—and very naturally—of a troublesome secondary complication; but no apprehension is now entertained on that score. The little Prince eats well, sleeps well, and is very cheerful. He was at the window the other day to witness the review of the troops in the Court of the Tuileries, and his early restoration to his former health and activity is confidently anticipated.

Lamartine's Pension.

Paris (April 16) Correspondence of the Daily News.

M. DE LAMARTINE'S Dotation Bill was passed yesterday without discussion. Twenty-four deputies, all belonging to the Conservative side of the House, voted against it. Most of the opposition members abstained from voting. And among these was M. DE LAMARTINE's old colleague in the provisional Government, M. MARIE. The general feeling was that although the grant of public money was, under the circumstances, quite unjustifiable, yet as the Government had chosen to take upon itself the responsibility of it, individual members were not called upon to make an ungracious opposition to a *largesse* which, while but a drop in the bucket, among many other jobs, would solace the declining years of an old man, entitled, on many accounts, to sympathy. The country gives M. DE LAMARTINE 500,000f. payable to his estate on his decease, and of which he is to receive the interest only during his life. Creditors cannot touch the dotation as long as he lives.

RUSSIA.

Feeling in Regard to the Cession of Russian America.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, in the *Nord*, referring to the cession of Russian America to the United States, makes the following observations:

"In examining this transaction from the point of view of national interests and the progress of civilization in general, its importance can scarcely be overlooked. In fine, Russia, on the one hand, and the United States on the other, are advancing, the first in the east, the second in the west, toward the Pacific Ocean, which is destined to become the great highway of commercial relations between those two States. But, before arriving at that important result, Russia must fill up the immense vacancies in the population of Siberia, a work which will require a long time to accomplish. For American Russia to be of any utility to the mother country, all Siberia and the Province of the Amoor must be first sufficiently peopled for them in their turn to send their surplus population on to the American coast. In the United States the situation is entirely different. They have already a compact population on the shores of the Pacific, and Russian America touches that ocean. The colonizing spirit of the Yankees will soon people all the coast as far as Behring Straits. Where Russia would have been perhaps centuries in colonizing a country situated at the extreme east of her possessions, the Americans, who have it under their hands, will arrive at the same result in a few years. The consequences will be the immediate peopling of the two opposite coasts of the Pacific; a great and beneficial influence will thus be exercised in the Province of the Amoor, the District of Ockhotsk and the Peninsula of Kamschatka, the commercial resources of which will become developed simultaneously with American colonization in the present possessions of Russia on the Continent of the New World. We are there in exactly the same situation as the English in India, and we consider it infinitely more desirable to have to do with citizens of the United States in the north of the Pacific than with Koloches and Esquimaux, just as the English must prefer to treat with Russians rather than with the barbarous and fanatical Governments of Central Asia. The transaction is therefore an advantage to both countries, and also, there is reason to hope, for the progress of industry, commerce and civilization which it will realize."

TURKEY.

The Various Insurrections Against the Government and What They Amount to.

Athens (April 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

The life of the Ottoman Empire in Europe can only be prolonged by the Sultan making a great effort to prevent the dismemberment of his Christian Provinces. His dominions are held together by few bonds except those of a central administration, a dominant religion, and the personal sovereignty of an individual of the house of Othman. Universal suffrage would destroy the fabric. On the other hand, the principle of political vitality is every day gaining strength among the Christian races in European Turkey. Sclavonians and Bulgarians demand equal rights with their Ottoman rulers. The Albanians, Mussulmans and Christians alike, agree in seeking more anarchy than they enjoy, and the Greeks will be satisfied with nothing but national independence. The power of the Sultan and the progress of his Christian subjects place them in a state of irreconcilable hostility. The present political condition of things cannot endure, and no man ventures to suggest any practical step toward the inevitable transformation, unless it be the dismemberment of European Turkey.

The attempts which have been made with much activity by the Thessalian and Epirot Committees to get up risings, outbreaks, emigrations and insurrections in Turkey, have hitherto failed. Victories have been announced in telegrams, but they can hardly be regarded as resting on any basis of facts. One of these telegrams, which was copied into every newspaper, may serve as a specimen of a hundred. It told us that the insurgents had intrenched themselves in the plain of Orta, in Thessaly, where they had defeated a body of Turks, who left 300 men on the field of battle. The whole affair was a fabrication. There was no such engagement. The place alluded to was, of course, Arta, which was transformed into Orta, and transported from Epirus into Thessaly.

The military operations in Thessaly and Epirus amount to very little. Bands of armed men, which have no claim to be called insurgents, but cannot fairly be characterized as brigands, have made their appearance at several places near the Greek frontier. They invariably consist of 300 heroes, and they are as invariably attacked by 3,000 Turks. These numbers of 300 heroes and 3,000 reprobates represent indelible impressions on the Greek mind of the Spartans of Thermopylæ, and of the wicked men of Scripture, "for there fell of the people that day three thousand men."

An invasion of the Ottoman territory of more importance than the reported movements in Epirus and Agrapha has occurred in Thessaly. A chief of some note in Greece, named KYRIAKOS, whose presence in the vicinity of Athens was the immediate cause of the Koronaios civil war in 1863, crossed the frontier lately with a band of followers, variously stated, but generally reported to consist of the inevitable 300. After levying contributions in some Christian villages of the district of Armyro, finding that he was not joined by any bodies of insurgents, he crept westward along the mountains until he found a strong position at Goura, where he intrenched himself and waited to be attacked by the Turks. A body of Ottoman troops soon surrounded him, and some skirmishing took place, in which both parties boast of their performances. The end, if it has not yet arrived, will in all probability be that KYRIAKOS will break through his besiegers during the night, and, as Goura is only a few miles from the Greek frontier, he will return to the quarters provided for him by the Thessalian and Epirote Committees. Telegraphic news tells us that the Christians at Domoko have taken up arms and burnt some Turkish villages, and that hundreds of families of refugees are fleeing from Thessaly into Greece. The Ottoman troops have also been defeated at Dranitza by some unknown muster of insurgents.

CANDIA.

Progress of the War—The Ottoman Army.

Athens (April 1) Correspondence of the London Times.

The war in Crete continues. The Ottoman troops march through all the cultivated parts of the island, except the district of Selinos, without encountering serious resistance. But the insurrection revives when the army is past. The insurgents show themselves from time to time even in the vicinity of Canea, and they remain perched in their eagle's nest at Omalo, within a day's march of the headquarters of the Ottoman army. The *Arkadi* makes its voyages in quick succession. A fortnight ago it landed a cargo of provisions and military stores at Rodakina, in the district of Aghios Basilos; last week it landed a similar cargo at Suia, in Selinos, and this week it visited one of the bays in the Province of Milopotamo, on the northern side of the island. For the present, therefore, the insurgents have received ample supplies. The failure of MUSTAPHA PASHA as a Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman army was complete, but the Greeks now acknowledge that as Governor-General of the island he conducted himself with great prudence and humanity. His successor, HUSSEIN PASHA, has the reputation of being a better soldier. His military skill will be put to the proof. The news that OMAR PASHA, with a reinforcement of 3,000 men, has arrived in Crete was reported last night, and every effort is to be made to reduce the island to an appearance of tranquillity, and drive the volunteers under KORONAIOS and ZIMBRAKAKI into the sea. The Ottoman Government believe that success in suppressing the insurrection would be a conclusive reply to the counsels of the five Continental Powers, and under the direction of an experienced General like OMAR PASHA, they expect speedy and complete success.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Old Wooden Walls of England Put Up for Sale.

From the London Times, April 19.

We are glad to see that the Admiralty are acting on the perfectly reasonable and sound view that wooded ships are no longer to be relied on in naval warfare, and that to maintain a large fleet of such vessels is only to block up our harbors with useless lumber, to incur heavy annual expenses for repairing what can never be profitably used, and to keep up the delusion that the naval force of the country can any longer be estimated by the number of guns we are able to bring into action, without reference to the power of resistance of the ships that are to fire them. Certainly, it is rather startling to see machines of vast power and complexity sold for the value of their materials. It startles one to hear that Messrs. CASTLE & BEECH have purchased a whole steam fleet, including the *Colossus, Collingwood, Orion* and *Cressy*, ships of the line; the *Imperieuse, Euryalus, Termagant, Arrogant, Chesapeake*, and *Leander* frigates, possessing a tonnage of 24,305, and a power of 4,030 horses, and all for the moderate sum of £68,000. Nothing is more repulsive to the mind than waste, and at the thought that all these fine vessels—the very best that the art of their time could construct—are to be sold for a sum less than the price, probably, of any one of them, we can hardly escape a feeling of annoyance—almost of anger. It is not pleasant to be offered £10 for an excellent chariot which has cost £300, or £40 for an almost new barouche, and yet when these things have ceased to be useful it is better to make a loss at once than keep them encumbering the coach-house and contributing annually to the revenue from assessed taxes. Let them go, then, and let us waste no unavailing regrets over them.

Only, while we are thus busy in getting rid of the last vestiges of the old state of things, we may as well consider how far we are consistent in our proceedings, and whether we are quite off with the old love before we are on with the new. The only possible justification of this wholesale sacrifice and destruction of our wooden fleet is the firm conviction that wooden vessels are worthless when opposed to iron, and that to rely on them for the duty of protecting our commerce, keeping open the highway to India and the colonies, or repressing any sudden outbreak of hostilities, is to lean on a broken reed which will assuredly pierce the credulous hand that trusts it. How comes it, then, that at the moment when we are selling our wooden fleet at firewood price we are still employing and actually putting new wooden ships into commission? * * * * We have at once so little confidence in wooden vessels that we are selling them for less than the value of their materials, and so much that we trust them with the task of protecting our commerce and asserting our power and authority all over the world. The results of such a system are obvious. We pay about half a million a week for our national defences, and yet there is no nation so insignificant that it cannot, if it will, inflict a fatal injury on our trade. It does not require very formidable resources to become the proprietor of a single iron-clad steamer, or, if this be beyond the power of a State, to commission a few iron-clad privateers. This once done—for a certain number of months—that is, till the intelligence has reached England, and till iron-clad ships can be sent to the scene of action—we are at the mercy of our opponents. We are paying for a security we do not get, and squandering our resources in providing a semblance of resistance and a facility of insult. We were not among those who thought it was the duty of the English Admiral on a recent occasion to interfere in order to prevent the bombardment of Valparaiso, but duty or no duty, the result would have been all the same—the Admiral had not the means of giving effect to his opinion. The Spanish iron-clad ships were entirely masters of the situation, and, had the city bombarded been English instead of Chilian, the English Admiral would have no other choice than to submit. We will not speak of our own force, but we beg to call the attention of our readers to the present state of the French Navy. The French have at this moment in commission 7 iron-clad frigates, 3 carrying 34 guns, one 28 and three 14. These are first-rate vessels, of between 800 and 900 horse power. France has, besides, in commission two armor-plated vessels of 900-horse power, carrying 52 guns each. She is fitting out four iron-plated frigates of from 800 to 900-horse power. She has two similar vessels dismantled. She is building four iron-plated frigates, each of 950-horse power, carrying 12 guns, and with a complement of 750 men. She is building seven armor-plated corvettes of 450-horse power, carrying eight guns and 300 men each. France is, besides, building four armor-plated Coastguard vessels of 530-horse power and two guns each, and she has afloat sixteen floating-batteries, with horse-power varying from 150 to 120, and a number of guns between sixteen and nine. We do not beleive that these vessels are as good as those which we possess, but the worst of them is quite good enough to deal with the best of our wooden ships.

There are circumstances which render this question peculiarly urgent at this moment. America, as well as France, has a large steam navy, and almost every nation in the world has a small one. Can anything, then, be conceived more absurd than this affectation of keeping up a semblance of naval power and predominance all over the world by means of ships confessedly quite incompetent to the business? We laugh at the Chinese for their paper ramparts and their painted guns, but in what respect better are our wooden frigates and men-of-war, despatched to enormous distances and at a great expense, in order, as it would seem, to afford an easy triumph to an enemy, and to break the spirit of a noble service by exposing it to the most painful and gratuitous humiliation? If we have no ships on the spot, no honor is lost; but what can be imagined more painful and more degrading than the position of a gallant officer who finds himself, perhaps, with a large ship, heavily armed, and a choice crew of 800 men under his command, compelled to fly before a feeble enemy who has no other advantage over him except that protection which we, with all our lavish expenditure, have failed to supply?

A Recent Parliamentary Scandal.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

As dueling is now impossible in England, abusive language cannot be received as an indication of the courage of the individual who is betrayed into it. Formerly, if a person in the position of a gentleman applied certain terms of contumely to another person of a similar station, the fact used to be accepted as *prima facie* evidence that the aggressor was prepared to make good his invective at the hazard of his life; but now-a-days the use of hard words proves nothing of the kind. The pistol being no longer available for the settlement of disputes, and personal quarrels being no longer decided by personal conflict, the man who has recourse to verbal abuse in order to ventilate his anger or his disappointment only affords proof that he is himself a cowardly ruffian, against whom the voice of society should be unanimously raised. We are induced to make these remarks in consequence of sundry discreditable scenes which are said to have taken place lately in the *coulisses* of the House of Commons. No doubt in 1867, as in any of the preceding years of our Lord, many shabby things have been done, many dirty tricks have been played, and many solemn promises have been broken in the greedy scramble for office, but that is surely no reason why members of the Legislature should so far forget themselves as to express their irritation toward each other in a manner more suited to a night-house than to the precincts of St. Stephen's. Offenders of this kind in attempting to dishonor others doubly dishonor themselves.

The Labor and Wages Question in England.

The *London Times* of April 20, states in a leader that it learns from America that a special Commissioner of Revenue has received instructions to visit Europe and see what he can discover touching the labor and wages question, the relations of employer and employed, the operation of protective duties, and so forth. This envoy, who has to report to Congress before the conclusion of the year, will arrive at a most opportune moment, for the revelations of our Trades Union Commission will be ready for his notice and consideration.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE HENRY CHAUNCEY.

$206,214 60 IN TREASURE.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, Capt. GRAY, from Aspinwall April 24, with passengers, mails and treasure to F. R. BABY, Agent, arrived yesterday morning.

April 29, 8 A. M., lat. 27° 24', long. 73° 58', passed bark *Mindora*, of Baltimore, bound north.

The following is the

SPECIE LIST:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		Order	$20,000
Panama R. R. Co.	$28,487	FROM ISTHMUS.	
Eugene Kelly & Co.	78,800	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	500
Wells, Fargo & Co.	78,427		
Total			$206,214

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, April 24, 1867.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 3d and from Lima and Callao to the 14th. The news from Chili is unimportant, but there are some items of interest from Peru.

CHILI.

The elections for members of Congress had resulted in favor of the Administration.

The papers are congratulating the country on the fact that the loan of $10,000,000 had finally been effected with British capitalists. They speak discouragingly of the prospects of Chili in the Spanish war. "We are advancing backwards!" exclaims the *Mercurio*. That paper seems to apprehend a new attack on Valparaiso. The Confederate TUCKER's resignation as commander of the Allied Peruvian and Chilian fleets having been accepted, they are left without a head. TUCKER has gone on a surveying expedition to the Amazon for the Peruvian Government.

The United States steamer *Resaca*, eight guns and 160 men, arrived at Valparaiso from Montevideo on the 1st of April.

HARRY MEIGGS' great lottery of two houses for $600,000 resulted in the drawing of both by himself and a relative—of course.

PERU.

The attempt of the Liberal Deputies to establish religious tolerance in Peru, after lengthened and heated discussions, failed by a majority of three votes. On the 11th the clergy of Lima, fearing for the result, incited a riot in front of the Chambers, the ladies of the city largely "assisting." Members on going to the session were pelted with stones, rotten cabbages, and the choicest anathemas were hurled against their heads. The military were called out to keep order, and finally succeeded in restoring quiet without bloodshed. During the discussion in the Chamber, the Minister of State being present, a member from Trujillo having alluded to the Bishop of Tiberiopolis, a member of the Cabinet, as "that man," the Bishop and the other Cabinet ministers left their seats and retired. Previous to quitting the Chambers the Cabinet had been interpolated as to the charges that President PRADO wished to reëstablish the Dictatorship, and their answers not having been satisfactory, a vote of censure was passed upon them, when they resigned. Up to the last date the President had not accepted their resignations. A correspondent of the *Star*, in relation to the riot, writes:

"The fortnight has been rather exciting, owing to the resignation of the Ministry, arising from the public meeting convened by the priests and their fanatical friends. At this meeting resolutions were moved and carried by acclamation, of the most undignified and unclerical nature possible—the principal supporters of toleration were denounced in the most approved Billingsgate—personal reference made to prominent members of Congress, who were anathematized and declared excommunicated from the Church of the Faithful. While the meeting was being held, or, more correctly speaking, while the mob was assembled, two of the leading liberal members of Congress happened to be passing, when they were assailed in a manner highly characteristic of the Christianity and civilization of Peruvian priestcraft; they were hooted and pelted, singular to relate, by the fair and the beautiful. The ladies of Lima are notorious for their *ennuie*, and the unwonted energy and vigor they displayed on this occasion in sending epithets and stones flying in all directions, was truly wonderful. It is now proved beyond all doubt that they are in possession of some life and vitality, and when once knowledge is joined to zeal, we shall hope for great things from the dark-eyed beauties. As might have been expected, the members were justly indignant at receiving such treatment, and while smarting under the reason and the arguments so feelingly and logically enforced by their clerical friends, the Ministers were called to appear before Congress, and, in the explanations that ensued, an unpleasant spirit was provoked. Ultimately a vote of censure was passed upon the Ministry, and consequently their resignation has followed.

It is pretty evident that the priestly influence is daily becoming feebler. Such disgraceful exhibitions are only fostering liberal and enlightened ideas and urging forward the absolute necessity for freedom, not in name but in reality."

The resignation of Senor BARREDA, Peruvian Minister to Washington, had been accepted.

Beside the *Meteor*, another American steamer for the Peruvian Government, the *Aurora*, had reached Callao. The Government having declined to receive her, she was abandoned to it by her master, SMITH. Capt. WATSON and Capt. SMITH are both passengers to-day on the *Henry Chauncey*. The Peruvian Government was much pleased with the *Meteor*. She had gone to Pisco, taking 1,500 men there.

In various parts of Peru, such as Cuzco and Azacucho, revolutionary movements were making against President PRADO and in favor of CANSECO and CASTILLA. The Government professes to have quelled some of them and to be able to stifle the others. It would not be at all surprising if, with the aid of the clergy, the revolutionists should find themselves sufficiently strong to overthrow the present Government.

In the month of February 39,252 tons of guano were exported from the Chinchas, of which 1,100 tons went to the United States.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The *Salvador* brings dates to the middle of the present month from Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua. The attempts at revolution in Guatemala have failed, and the principal disturber, Gen. CRUZ, had fled to Salvador. The new iron wharf at San Jose, to be 900 feet long and to run out into fifty feet water, has been ordered in England, and is expected to arrive in October. Mr. JUMP, of Lima, and partners propose to establish a bank of discount and circulation in Guatemala City, with a capital of £1,500,000. I don't believe it "will take." The cochineal crop is not expected to exceed 10,000 seroons.

From Honduras and Salvador there is nothing new.

In Nicaragua the cholera was extending and making frightful ravages. In Leon as many as 100 deaths per day are reported. In Managua, Massaya and Chinandaga it is very severe.

In Costa Rica the coffee crop was nearly all ready for shipment. The crop is said to amount to 180,000 quintals. Congress would meet in May. ORRIN's Circus Company were performing at the capital to good houses.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, April 24, 1867.

We have no late dates from Bogota, the capital. On the 3d of May we shall have a mail, when we hope to learn that the present railroad company have secured an extension of their charter, for which the prospects were fair at last dates.

This State is quiet at present, but is preparing to resist by war the General Government, if invaded. Gen. OLARTE, our ruler, professes to have gathered 2,000 men in the interior for resistance to President MOSQUERA. In the meantime trade is killed by these petty squabbles, or the prospect of them, and taxes are increased.

The newspapers here are pitching into the Surgeon of the United States storeship *Jamestown* for writing to the Navy Department that the yellow fever is epidemic here. The Surgeon certainly made a mistake, if Webster gives the proper definition of the word "epidemic." The facts of the matter are these: Since the 1st of January, four months, probably forty-five persons have died from yellow-fever on this Isthmus, say eleven per month. Of these I believe twelve to fourteen died on the *Jamestown*, and the balance was about equally divided between passengers in transit and new-comers from St. Thomas and foreign residents in Panama and Aspinwall. Not a single passenger on the New-York steamers, so far as I can learn, has died from or even been attacked by yellow fever. On diligent inquiry, I cannot find that there is any one either in Panama or Aspinwall with the disease, nor has there been for the past two weeks. At the Island of Taboga, nine miles down the Bay, some of the British Company's mechanics are still sick with the yellow fever, but only one dangerously so. There is no more danger from the yellow-fever at this time in Panama or Aspinwall than there is in the White Mountains of New-Hampshire.

The little iron propeller of the American Petroleum Company in Trembes, Peru, was launched last week in this city. She was built for the purpose of supplying the company with water at the works.

We have heard nothing of the movements of the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, now called the *Rayo*, since she left Santa Martha. Probably she is looking for Spanish vessels.

The United States double-ender *Osceola* is at Aspinwall. The *Saco* has gone to Kingston.

The United States steamer *Wateree*, from Callao, arrived yesterday at Panama to look after American interests—anticipating trouble between the Mosquera and State Party.

From the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 1.

The ship *Siam*, Capt. LUCE, from Sidney, N. S. W., via Honolulu April 11, has arrived.

The ships *Westward Ho*, Capt. PEACOCK, and *John Jay*, Capt. BURR, both for San Francisco, were at Honolulu; also, the whalers *Champion*, with 200 bbls. oil; *St. George*, 400 do.; *Daniel Wood*, 125 sperm; *Europe*, 90 sperm and 210 whale oil, and the *Corinthian*, clean.

A French transport with the Tahiti mails had arrived, being the second vessel under the new arrangement.

AUSTRALIA.

Correspondence of the Panama *Star & Herald*, dated Sydney, March 1, gives the following items from Australia:

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Hon. CHARLES COWPER, who has filled the office of Premier of New South Wales almost consecutively since the establishment of responsible government, has retired from politics and joined the extensive mercantile firm known as Towns & Co.

Mr. R. JOHNSTON, late chief teller of the Commercial Bank, has been arrested for embezzling moneys belonging to the bank. Mr. GRAY, manager of the Commercial Branch Bank at Singleton, has been committed for trial on a similar charge.

The Anglican Bishop of Sydney has pronounced against "Ritualism" in most unmistakeable terms;

VICTORIA.

The Inter-Colonial Exhibition closed on the 23d of February. During the time it remained open there were nearly 300,000 visitors, and the receipts for admission amounted to £9,600. The awards of the jury were announced by His Excellency the Governor with much display.

The Government had a majority of 21 on the division respecting the new tariff, which is certain to become law.

Bills and acceptances representing nearly a million sterling were stolen from the Oriental Bank safe on the 29th February. All search proved unavailing until a letter was found at the door of the Detective Police office, stating that a portion of the bills would be found in the bank, and the remainder in one of the public parks. Search was made, and the whole of the missing property found as indicated. DICKSON, bill clerk at the bank, has been arrested on suspicion of the robbery.

An Industrial Museum is about being established at Melbourne.

QUEENSLAND.

The new mines near Morinish, are attracting a large number of miners.

Cotton picking has commenced. A large crop is expected. The financial difficulties of the colony are not yet fully arranged, but are expected to be so in a few months.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Judge BOOTHBY has officially protested against his supercession by the Chief-Justice, who merely carried out the direction of the Legislature.

The Burra Burra Copper Mines are about being closed.

Capt. CADELL has been dispatched to Northern Australia to report on its suitability for colonization.

The civil service is reported as being in a most unsatisfactory state. Reforms are strongly urged.

Twelve vessels have been chartered to load wheat for England. The *Zanoni*, one of the fleet laden with a full cargo, capsized in the Gulf of St. Vincent during a cyclone, and went down at once; crew saved.

Affairs in Canada—Parliament Further Prorogued.

MONTREAL, C. E., Thursday, May 2.

Parliament is further prorogued until the 16th of May.

The two batteries of artillery in Toronto are to march to St. Johns, N. B., and be relieved by those now there.

The steamship *St. George* passed Father Point at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The *Moravian* left the river at 6 o'clock this morning.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, May 2.

The St. Lawrence Canal was opened to-day. Great activity in produce is looked for during the coming week.

Breadstuffs are firm at high prices. A great quantity of grain is here in the warehouses awaiting shipment.

Matters at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 1.

The British steamship *Propontis*, Capt. HIGGINS, sailed from Norfolk this morning for Liverpool direct, taking a cargo consisting of 761 bales of cotton, 60 hhds., 286 boxes and 25 cases of tobacco, and 600 bbls. resin. The steamship *Melita*, belonging to the same line, is expected at Norfolk every day, and will load with a cargo of naval stores and cotton, left behind by the *Propontis*.

A detachment of soldiers arrived here to-day from Richmond, having in charge over forty-six prisoners, who have been confined in Libby Prison for some time, but were ordered here to be imprisoned in the Bull Pen, near Camp Hamilton, to await their trials before Courts-martial.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Closing up of the Great Struggle.

The Defeat of the Imperialists at Queretaro Confirmed.

The Liberals Complete Maters of the Situation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 2.

Advices from Tampico, dated the 24th ult., say that GOMEZ has pronounced against JUAREZ, and in favor of ORTEGA.

Dates from Matamoras to the 29th ult., say that news reached Monterey on the 24th to the following effect:

"PORFIRIO DIAZ occupies a part of the City of Mexico. His headquarters are at the Convent of Santa Domingo. Two squares of the main plaza of the city are still defended by the Imperialists."

Gen. TABERA, at the head of a body of Imperialists, had made another attempt to cut his way out of Queretaro.

The Imperialists at Queretaro were literally in a starving condition.

Gen. GUADARAMA, who pursued and routed the Imperial forces under Gen. MARQUESE, has returned to Queretaro.

The Liberal troops at San Luis have also been sent to Queretaro.

The Liberals are eager and anxious to end the struggle at and around Queretaro, and are working energetically and successfully to do so."

The *Times* of this city publishes a report received from a private source, which says:

"Another battle has been fought at Queretaro, resulting in the defeat of the demoralized Imperialists, and the death of MIRAMON.

After the fight, Queretaro was occupied by the Liberals.

MAXIMILIAN cannot be found anywhere. It is supposed that he has secretly fled."

This confirms the report that DIAZ had defeated MARQUESE at Queretaro, and that the Liberals were complete masters of the situation.

The Eight-Hour Labor Movement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 2.

The eight-hour labor movement is already producing unpleasant results among employers and employes. In a large number of manufacturing and other business establishments operations have been wholly or partially suspended, the men employed in them insisting on the new system as to the number of hours which will constitute a legal day's work, while the employes refuse to make any such change. In some instances employes demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor; in others employes ask eight hours' pay for eight hours' labor, while others are willing to work the same number of hours as heretofore, receiving the same pay. The unemployed at some places have already interfered to prevent those who are willing to work from doing so. Early this morning some five hundred men gathered in the neighborhood of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincey Railroad shops, their object being to close up the ten-hour establishments. Their first move was on KING & BROTHER's lumber-yards, which they summarily closed.

GOSS & PHILLIPS' planing mill was also closed, and they next visited DILLON's lumber-yard, where they were met by the Police, and after parleying for some moments the mob left for the Fort Wayne depot, where they were again met by the Police. After much loud talk the mob retired. Other places were visited, but we do not hear of any serious results.

Insurance Losses by the St. Louis Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 2.

ROTHAN, STRAUS & BROTHERS, saddlery warehouse, which was burned Tuesday night, was insured in the following foreign offices: Five thousand dollars each in Springfield, Mass.; Commercial, Exchange, Continental, Excelsior, Metropolitan and Globe, of New-York; Ætna, of Hartford; Home, of New-Haven; North American, and Liverpool and London.

WEAR & HICHMAN had risks in the following foreign companies: Lanier, Manhattan, Fulton and Howard, of New-York, $5,000 each; Phenix, Brooklyn, and Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000 each; Citizens, of New-York; North American, of Philadelphia, and Home, of New-York, $10,000 each; Liverpool, London and Globe, $10,000 each; Phenix, of Hartford, $5,000.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ has purchased an interest in the *Westliche Post*, in this city, and will hereafter become joint editor with EMIL PRETORIOUS.

The Indian Commissioners and the Kansas Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 2.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special dispatch says a Julesburg dispatch of the 21st ult. states that the Commissioners have succeeded in getting together at Beauvis Ranch about 150 Indians, among them many of the most noted warriors south of the Platte River. They stated that they would remain peaceable if the Government would set aside three hundred thousand square miles of land as a reservation, the Government to protect them from all other tribes, and keep every one, both white and red, from trespassing on their reservation. They also require the Government to furnish them with arms, ammunition and provisions. The Commissioners were to reply to those modest requests on the following day.

Secretary Stanton for President—Wheat in Minnesota.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 2.

The *Democrat's* Jefferson City dispatch says Gov. FLETCHER and a large number of leading men of the Northwestern States are corresponding with a view of securing the nomination of Secretary STANTON for next President.

The Dubuque *Herald* states, on the authority of a gentleman from Minnesota, that the Governor of that State is about to issue a proclamation urging the citizens to ship no more wheat down the river until after the harvest, owing to its scarcity.

Arraignment of Alleged Revenue Defrauders in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 2.

R. L. DAVIS, Internal Revenue officer; W. A. WRIGHT, shipmaster; E. H. MAXWELL and JOHN F. CASSIDY were arraigned before United States Commissioner HALLETT to-day, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government by obtaining the drawback on a large quantity of alcohol, on pretence of shipping it to Eastport, and then substituting water for the spirits. They were held to bail in $10,000 each for trial.

Arrest of a Supposed Murderer in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, May 2.

The evidence before the Coroner's Jury at Gosport to-day implicates WILLIS MCMANNING as the murderer of JOHNS, the telegraph operator. He has been arrested, and the greatest excitement prevails.

Ticket No. 36,918, in the Gift Enterprise at Richmond, for the benefit of disabled soldiers, drew the prize of $8,000 in greenbacks.

Horse Races at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, May 2.

The races to-day were largely attended, and many turf-men from abroad were present. The first race—a dash of two miles, for a purse of $500—was won by *Fanny Brown*; time, 4 minutes and 7 seconds. For $400, best two in three, won by *Molly Austin*; time, 2 minutes and 3¼ seconds, and 1 minute 57¼ seconds. The next meeting will be on Saturday.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, May 2.

CHARLES GIBBON, Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Delegates, will address [illegible] here to-morrow night.

NOTES ON RUSSIAN AMERICA.

I.

The proposed purchase from Russia of her possessions on the Continent of North America must awaken some interest in the public mind relative to this almost unknown portion of the Continent. Should it become the property of the United States, the question will be asked by many, What are the prospects of its settlement and what its resources? It is to answer this question and to give the public some idea of the country, its inhabitants, trade and resources, that has induced the preparation for publication of the following facts, acquired from personal observation while on the coast, and which include a short account of a gold-mining expedition into the interior, undertaken by the writer, during the Summer of 1862.

The country proposed to be ceded to the United States commences on the Pacific coast in latitude 54° 40'' north, and taking, in a narrow strip of the coast running ten marine leagues (thirty miles) inland up to the one hundred and forty-first meridian of longitude, follows that meridian to the Arctic Seas, and includes all that promontory bounded by the Arctic Ocean and Behrings Straits back to the point of commencement. The Russian American Fur Company have had a lease and the sole control of this portion of America, for many years, from the Imperial Government. Their principal depot is Sitka or New-Archangel, situate in about 58° north latitude, a town which contains nearly 2,000 inhabitants. It is the only settlement of any account in the country, and is the residence of the Governor and the headquarters of a small force of soldiers. The Fur Company have several forts along the coast and in the interior, for the purpose of trading peltries from the native Indians.

At the commencement of the war between Great Britain and Russia, this Company entered into a treaty with the Hudson Bay Company, (with the consent of their respective Governments,) whereby both parties agreed to respect the trading posts and establishments of each other, and to remain neutral during the progress of hostilities. This treaty contained a clause subletting the sole right of trading along the coast from Sitka down to the British boundary, in 54° 40'', to the Hudson Bay Company, for the consideration of a certain number of beaver-skins, or their equivalent, at market rates, in gold, per annum. After the war was over this lease to the Hudson Bay Company was extended year after year, was in force in 1865, when I left the coast, and, I believe, remains at the present moment.

This privilege the Hudson Bay Company have jealously guarded from the encroachments of small traders, starting out in schooners from the port of Victoria, in Vancouver Island. A large number of valuable furs are traded every year by the agents of the Company at their respective posts, and by means of an armed steamer making semi-annual trips up and down the coast, trading with every tribe of Indians, and collecting the furs together for transportation to the headquarters at Victoria, Vancouver Island. The distance along the coast line, from the mouth of Frazer River, in British Columbia, to Sitka, is estimated at 750 miles. It is thickly inhabited by Indians, there being more than thirty distinct tribes, each having a different language, scattered among the islands and inlets of the coast. Traders make use of a jargon called the Chinook in their intercourse with all of them. This jargon (it cannot be called a language) does not contain 300 words, and is a mixture of French, English and Indian phrases. It was introduced many years ago by French Canadian and other employés of the Hudson Bay and Northwest Companies, and, notwithstanding it consists of so few words, those who are thoroughly *au fait* can carry on an animated conversation for hours together. It has become universal on the coast, among whites as well as Indians, and is understood anywhere west of the Rocky Mountains, between the northern portion of California and Behring's Straits.

The Indians of the North Pacific seaboard are of a lighter complexion and possess more of the features of the Asiatic than those of other portions of the continent. They resemble the Mongolian to that extent that the belief is almost unanimous that they came over at some distant date from China, Japan, or some other point of Asia contiguous to the American coast. The factors and officers of the Hudson Bay Company exhibit great tact in dealing with them. Sometimes two thousand Indians may be in the neighborhood of trading stations, garrisoned only by six and eight men, and yet the Company have never lost a fort since they settled on the coast. On the other hand, while I was there I heard of two Russian establishments having been destroyed and their occupants killed by the savages. This shows the North American Indian is not so treacherous by nature as is popularly represented. The motto of the Hudson Bay Company has always been, "never to break word with the savages," and to be firm in requiring them to keep their engagements. Its officers have always been instructed to judiciously blend the *suaviter in mode* with the *fortiter in re*, and this, joined with a certain amount of tact and adaptation of Indian manners and customs, has been the secret of their peaceful relations with the red man, not only on the Pacific coast, but wherever their vast domain extended.

It will not be out of place here to relate a narrow escape that the trading steamer *Labouchere* had from being destroyed by a strong tribe of Indians about fifty miles below Sitka. They had possession of more than half the vessel, and the diplomacy of the commander (Capt. SWANSON) alone succeeded in releasing her from their clutches.

The *Labouchere*, lately sunk off San Francisco through running on a rock, was a fine, large paddle-wheel steamer, carrying four guns and supplied with boarding nettings and a crew of 45 armed men. She was lying off an Indian village trading at the time of the seizure, which was effected by a sudden rush of the cunning savages. While trading only a certain number are allowed on board at a time, but hundreds of them surround the vessel in their large war canoes, many of which conveniently hold from 40 to 60 persons. The occupants of the canoes are always on the *qui vive* for an opportunity to steal on board, and this time a larger number than usual managed to secure a footing on the decks. They had knives carefully concealed beneath their blankets, and appeared bent on making a profitable trade and securing as large an assortment of *iktas* as possible for their martens. But at the height of the bargaining and squabbling that always attend an Indian trade, a signal was given, the savages on deck drew their concealed weapons, rushed on the officers and secured them, while their brethren outside commenced clambering up the sides and over the boarding nettings. In a few moments one hundred of them had possession of the vessel. The seamen forward, seeing how matters were going, made haste to bring the forward guns, which worked on pivots, to bear on the pirates, but just as they were ready to discharge the deadly contents and sweep some of the Indians at least, to destruction, the wily foe seized the captain, first officer and trader and held them in the front. This move was successful, and, the crew not wishing to kill their officers, a parley ensued, which ended in the Indians agreeing to leave the vessel for the consideration of receiving one hundred blankets and a favorable trade for the future.

This was getting out of the scrape very cheaply, as the vessel and cargo were worth at the lowest calculation half a million of dollars. During this little affair an incident occurred highly illustrative of the heroism and presence of mind some women can display in an emergency. Two brawney redskins made a rush for the engineer of the vessel, being aware that his was the master hand that caused the vessel to move. They had seized him and were hurrying him away to the after part of the ship, when his wife rushed forward and presented a revolver, cocked, at their heads. The suddenness of this onslaught caused the Indians to let go their hold of the prisoner, and the wife improved the opportunity by dragging her husband into their cabin on deck and barring the door. They were not molested further.

The coast Indians monopolize, to a great extent, the trade with the interior, as they will not allow the tribes inland to come down the rivers and trade with the whites. The principal furs obtained are the marten, beaver, otter, minx, bear, fox and deer. The most valuable are the sea otter and the skin of the silver fox. A few only of these choice furs are obtained during the year. Now and then a black fox, which commands a higher price than any other skin, is traded, but they are very scarce.

The good old days of the fur trade on the Northwest coast must, however, be numbered with the things of the past. Time was when the Hudson Bay Company derived a large portion of their almost royal revenue from the department of the Northwest. The discovery of gold on Frazer River in 1858, and the consequent invasion of Vancouver Island and the coast by an army of energetic gold miners, gave the first blow to the monopoly they had so long enjoyed.

With the growth of Victoria and the establishment of stores and mercantile houses, the natives from all parts of the coast, nearly up to Sitka, commenced paying periodical visits to that city in their canoes, bringing their furs and fish-oil to a market there, instead of waiting for the traders to call on them. They thus learned the real value of the merchandise they had been exchanging for trifling articles of clothing and trinkets, or for small quantities of powder and ammunition. From that time marten-skins (the American sable) were no longer to be had for next to nothing, and the fur trade assumed an entirely different complexion. The whole of the British coast between 54° 40' and 49° was opened to adventurers, who, fitting out small schooners and taking in a cargo composed chiefly of camphene and tangle-leg whisky, soon made very perceptible inroads into the trade of the Company. Even the Russian coast was not safe from these enterprising traders, who, engaged in a trade which placed their lives in constant danger, did not scruple to invade the Russian coast, supposed to be sacred to the Hudson Bay Company.

The love of whisky is predominant among the Indians, and for small quantities of poisonous liquid they will barter their most valuable furs. Whisky (all spirits are known by this term on the coast) and the diseases introduced by the whites make fearful ravages among the tribes. Nations, which a few years ago could muster 1,000 warriors, can now scarcely count up a quarter of that number. It is the same old, old story. The noble (?) red man comes in contact with the Anglo-Saxon, and the savage has to succumb. The consequence is, that the fur trade is gradually decreasing in importance; and, unless white men can be found to take the place of the natives in this rugged and desolate country, it will soon dwindle away and become scarcely worth mentioning. In justice to the British authorities, I must say they take every precaution to prevent the traders poisoning the natives with their vile, poisonous fire-water. One or two gunboats are always employed cruising up and down the coast, and the penalty is a very heavy fine or imprisonment, but seizures are rarely made, and the profits to be obtained are so enormous that nothing can discourage this odious traffic. Much bloodshed and ill will has been caused thereby between whites and Indians. The latter, when drunk, will beat their women, and the women usually have great influence over them. As soon as the effects of their drunken sprees have partially subsided, they approach the squaws and desire reconciliation. But these ladies often remain sulky, and will not be coaxed into a good humor, until their lords have promised to avenge the blows they have received on the next white man who may be unlucky enough to come in their way. The squaws argue very plausibly that if the white men had not given their husbands fire-water, they would never have been beaten, *ergo*, the white men should suffer. The men who trade along the coast in schooners, never part with any liquor unless there is a favorable breeze to enable them to sail away ere the spirits be imbibed.

The fisheries on the North Pacific coast are undoubtedly of great prospective value. They are at least as good, and perhaps more extensive, than any known in other parts of the world. The waters literally swarm with salmon, herring and halibut, whilst cod-banks have lately been discovered.

Salmon forms the staple diet of the natives, who catch enough during the Summer to sustain them during the Winter. This fish appears off the coast and commences ascending the rivers toward the end of June. During the ensuing three months they may be found in incredible numbers in every stream from the Columbia to Bhering Straits. Three or four varieties of salmon have been observed by naturalists, and they appear in fresh water in a deseased as well as healthy condition. They are caught very easily with hook and line in salt water and by nets or spearing in the rivers and creeks.

The fishing grounds may be said to extend all along the coast north of the Columbia, and it seems to be the popular opinion that the fish improves in quality, if not in numbers, at the extreme northern portion of the coast. For my own part, I do not believe it is possible to find better fishing grounds than those to be had between the north end of Vancouver Island and Sitka.

A small export trade in dried salmon is done from Astoria, on the Columbia, and on Puget Sound, but the fisheries may be said to be altogether undeveloped. Since I was on the coast, two or three schooners are regularly fitted out for cod-fishing on banks north of Queen Charlotte Island, but the trade has not assumed sufficient dimensions to attract notice. Besides the fish above mentioned, the waters abound in humpbacked whales, blackfish, dogfish, oysters, clams, crabs, and, though last, not by any means east, the dainty little "oolachan." This is a glorious fish, and one of the—if not *the*—most luscious of the finny tribe. It is about the size of a small herring or a large sardine, and during certain months in the year is found in densely packed schools at certain points of the coast. The Naas and Skeena Rivers, in British Columbia, are favorite places where they resort, and the nearest Hudson Bay factors generally secure enough from the Indians to salt down a few barrels for the use of themselves and friends. A dish of dried or salted "oolachans" will tempt the most *blasé* appetite. They have a ravishing effect on the palate of the most fastidious epicure, and the consuming of one dish-full leads inevitably to the consumption of others. When this charming gift of the gods is taken in good condition and dried for a few hours in the sun, it is so oily that it will burn like a candle, and tradition asserts the Indian often makes use of them for a light. A profitable business might, and I have no doubt will be done, in extracting oil from these fish, as well as curing and packing them for exportation. The fisheries of the whole Northwest Coast have, however, never been touched with the magic wand of capital, but the day is not far distant when they will afford profitable employment to a large number of mankind. As a source of future wealth, the fisheries are infinitely superior to the fur trade. Trappers may disappear and the supply of skins will fall off, but the bountiful hand of Nature may be depended on for a never-failing supply of the inhabitants of the deep. In short, the fisheries may be set down as the most important branch of industry that will flourish on the coast.

G. B.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is understood that the sixth session of the International Statistical Congress will be held this year in Florence. Prince HUMBERT of Savoy will preside, and the session, which commences on the 28th of September, will probably extend over nine or ten days. A programme, embracing a very wide field of statistical inquiry, has been prepared by Dr. MAESTRI, the accomplished director of the Italian Bureau of Statistics. Delegates from all nations, and from learned and scientific societies are invited to attend the Congress, the main object of whose deliberations is to bring about a uniform plan of statistical observation and record, so as to facilitate the comparison of one state with another.

A Milan journal says: "Preparations are now being actively made for the marriage of Prince AMADEUS. The ladies of Brussels intend to present to the Princess a splendid diadem of exquisite workmanship. Prince DE LA CISTERNA, as will be remembered, was in 1821 obliged to quit Turin, in consequence of being implicated in the trial of CARBONARI; he then took refuge in Belgium, where he gained the sympathy and esteem of every one. The King has sent to the young lady a necklace of pearls and diamonds of the value of more than 100,000fr. On the wedding day six young girls are to be married to six workmen of Turin, and the Prince will give in each case a dowry of 1,000fr."

A letter from Marseilles says: "A large placard on the walls of this city announces that the celebrated THERESA is to give a concert at the Alcazar Music Hall on the 23d. The price of admission is fixed at 20f., 10f. and 5f., according to the places. The notice does not, however, mention whether a glass of beer is included, and whether the audience will be expected to liquor afresh after each song. In any case, 20f. to hear the 'Gardeuse d'Ours' or the 'Sapeur,' even sung by THERESA, is rather high, when for the quarter of that sum the public of Marseilles have had NOURRIT, DUPREZ, TAMBERLIK, Mme. DAMOREAU, ALBONI and PATTI who certainly did not sing the 'Femme à Barbe,' but were nevertheless great artists."

The garden of the Tuileries is threatened with invasion, like that of Luxemburg. The Rue Castiglione. it is said, is to be prolonged to the Seine, and to traverse the garden. The part next the Palace will be reserved for Imperial use, and the other portion be turned into a Winter garden. Baron HAUSSMAN is as insatiable and unconscionable in one way as M. DE BISMARCK in another, and, as a writer in *Figaro* justly remarks, it is hard to tell why streets should be made in all the gardens, and gardens in all the streets.

At the dinner recently given at the Tuileries to the members of the Legislative Body one of the Deputies, it is said, observed to the Empress that the country population was greatly alarmed at the Military Reorganization Bill, and that he had himself heard a Breton peasant say, "Hitherto we have had Providence on our side, but now all have abandoned us." "Nay," rejoined the Empress, "tell those good people they will always have the Emperor with them."

M. PHILARETE CHASLES, of the Mazarine Library, has lighted on a volume, in which is to be seen on the title page the name of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, supposed to have been written by himself, the second word being partially effaced, but still quite legible. The work in question was written by Sir JOHN HARRINGTON. Sir JOHN was an intimate friend of SHAKESPEARE, and may very naturally be supposed to have sent him a presentation copy. The authenticity of the autograph is doubtful.

As the Paris correspondent of the London *Star* left the Exhibition building one morning a grimy being darted upon him, and flourished an opera-glass before his eyes. "Pardon, Sare," he said, "do you want to buy quelque chose billig—bon marche—sheap." Now, what countryman was this man, and to what country did he think the correspondent belonged?

A strange epidemic prevails among the feline race in the environs of Brussels. Cats are dying in large numbers and very rapidly, after continual vomiting, spasms, convulsions and other symptoms resembling poison.

Prince CHARLES THEODORE of Bavaria, brother of the Empress ELIZABETH of Austria, has just taken holy orders. Grief at the loss of his wife is said to have led to that determination.

It is understood that Messrs. MOXON intend to publish as their Christmas volume for this year TENNYSON'S Idylls, *Vivien* and *Guinevere*, illustrated by eighteen drawings by GUSTAVE DORÉ.

L'Univers, the organ of the Jesuits, is announced to reappear at Paris under the direction of the old editor.

A museum of such articles as tend to illustrate the Bible is being formed in London by the Palestine Exploration Committee.

The Geographical Society of Paris has given its gold medal for the current year to Sir SAMUEL BAKER for his discovery of the Albert Nyanza.

An expedition is to be sent out to Central Africa, to ascertain, if possible, the truth concerning the fate of Dr. LIVINGSTONE.

The Emperor of the French has decorated several of the English exhibitors. Happy men!

A locomotive for common roads has just been tried with great success in France.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The war of the Amherst College sophomores and freshmen has broken out afresh, and the first battle of the Spring campaign was fought on the common on Monday morning, in the presence of a large number of spectators of the upper classes and citizens. A veteran cane, which had previously done good service in college warfare, in the hands of a freshman, was the cause of the engagement, which lasted about an hour, and was finally terminated by the College authorities, with little loss of blood or temper by either party. About forty from each class were in the affair, which was a sharp one while it lasted.

Texas papers announce the death of *Jemmy Longstreet*, a little mule which followed the fortunes of the old Texas brigade from the Black Water to Appomattox Court-house. This interesting quadruped had participated in all the checkered scenes of the Army of the Potomac, had forded the Rapidan, the Rappahannock, the Potomac and the Shenandoah, and had grazed in Pennsylvania; and in remembrance of his faithful services, the surviving heroes of the Texas brigade had, after the smash up, carried him with them across the Mississippi, and given him a comfortable home for his old age.

The Salisbury Branch Railroad, with which it is proposed to connect the Harlem Railroad at Millerton with the Housatonic at Sheffield, Mass., the length of which is only some sixteen miles and passes through three different States, (New-York, Connecticut and Massachusetts,) has been surveyed, the stock mostly subscribed, the Company organized, and only awaits the arrangement of a few preliminaries before being put under actual contract.

A watchman at New-London, Conn., on Tuesday morning, when the engineer and fireman had gone to breakfast, thought he would play engineer awhile on a locomotive. So he let steam on. He intended to go back, but the engine went ahead, and before he could reverse it, it went off the dock into the river. Efforts were made on Tuesday to raise the engine, but it will take some time and the Company will have the pleasure of paying for the watchman's curiosity.

The Gould collection of shells, collected by Dr. AUGUSTUS GOULD, of Boston, has been received at the State Geological Rooms. The collection, which filled twenty boxes and cases, and three barrels, consists of 60,000 shells, American and European, marine, fresh water and land. They embrace the best variety of American shell in this country, and cost the State $6,000, which was appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

A Mississippi reporter gives a graphic description of a thunder-storm, closing with: "At midnight the scene changed. The proud waves of the angry and storm-tossed Mississippi uncapped their crested heads, and bent in low courtesy to the retiring clouds, which, as they ascended, cast off their torn drapery, and robing themselves in the transcendent garments of their azure home, gracefully bade the no longer surging waves adieu."

The Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society distributed, during the month of April, 54,228 English, 9,279 German, 151 French, 4 Italian and 1 Spanish, in all 63,653 tracts, over about two-thirds of the city. It has furnished 5,000 tracts to the shipping along the Delaware and canal-boats on the Schuylkill. The Society has eight missionaries, who visit the sick and destitute, and minister to their bodily wants.

The citizens of Madison, Goddard and Lincoln Counties, Ky., have accepted the proposition of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, to build a branch road from Stanford, Lincoln County, to Richmond, Madison County, *via* Lancaster, and the road is to be constructed at once.

The scholars of one of the Catholic Sunday-schools in Philadelphia have organized a mutual benefit society. They number about five hundred, are to pay fifteen cents a month each for a fund for those who may be taken sick or meet with accident, and whose parents are poor.

New-Orleans papers complain of the number of divorce suits in the Courts, saying that ten are now entered to one instituted before the war. Three such suits have been entered in a single day. Most of the cases relate to persons married during or subsequent to the war.

For the twelve midshipmen to be nominated by the President to the Naval Academy this year, there are over three hundred candidates. The nominations by members of Congress have nearly all been made. The examination of candidates takes place between the 20th and 30th of June.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* thinks there is no doubt that C. C. WILLIAMS, who imprisoned and nearly starved his daughter, is insane, and that the result of his trial was unwarranted by the facts of the case and the condition of the prisoner.

Through the liberality of some of its friends, the Congregational Church of Salisbury, Conn., has just been furnished with a fine organ, understood to have cost some $2,500, manufactured by a firm in Westfield, Mass.

The charter of the "Cabin Point Royal Arch Lodge," Virginia, issued April 13, 1775, is in the possession of parties in Rochester who are anxious to return it to the owners.

A Boston printer, on cutting an orange, found in the heart of the fruit a small but fully formed orange, perfect in all its parts, although only about the size of a marble.

The hotel at Meredith Village, N. H., was burnt on Sunday night. Loss $1,500; insured for $1,000.

The teachers of the public schools in Florida and the neighboring counties in Georgia, are to hold a convention at Tallahassee on Monday, 20th inst.

Among the attractions at a church fair in New-Orleans is an artificial leg, valued at $250, which is to be raffled for.

The statement that the American line of steamers across Lake Ontario is to be withdrawn is incorrect. They will commence their trips May 20.

The Utica *Evening Telegraph*, which was a year ago consolidated with a workingmen's paper called the *Daily Journal*, has suspended publication.

Six distilleries were seized in Scranton, Penn., last week by Special Agent HITCHCOCK.

The students of the Rochester University have adopted magenta and white as their "colors."

Cars for colored people have been placed on the street-railroads in Mobile, Ala.

The Connecticut Legislature will be petitioned to incorporate Meriden as a city.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has approved an ordinance creating a loan of $1,800,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The examination in the case of MATHEW HENDERSON, an orderly attached to the Charity Hospital at Blackwell's Island, who is charged with inhumanity to a dying patient under his care, was yesterday commenced before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The following testimony was educed:

James M. Geary, being cross-examined, said: I went in Ward "9" in Charity Hospital on the 22d of last January, and I left last Monday; I first stated this complaint on last Tuesday to one of the Commissioners; O'Rorke wrote the letter marked "A;" [referring to a letter which was written to the Commissioners;] I saw him write it; he wrote it in Cherry-street; that letter contains all I saw done at the bedside of Thompson by Henderson; I intended to charge in the complaint only what is stated in the letter; if there is anything deficient in the letter and affidavit it is owing to the misapprehension of the Clerk of the Court; any substantial difference, I mean; the complaint was drawn by the Clerk of the Court; I intended to charge Henderson with too harsh and severe treatment to a dying man; it was about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon; I saw Henderson put his fingers in the dying man's eyes; I was in bed all day lying on the next cot to the dying man, about a yard from him; we were lying parallel to each other; O'Rorke was not in bed; the man had been apparently dying from seven or eight o'clock in the morning; I could often see his face and did see it often during the day; about three o'clock in the afternoon he was about the same as he was in the morning; I do not know what is meant by eyes being glazed; I observed that the man's eyes changed in the afternoon; Henderson came up to the man's bed to see how he was getting along; he was very attentive to the man; the witnesses, Quinn, Cousins, O'Rorke and myself were looking at the man at the time; there were other men walking around the ward at the time; Henderson put his fingers in the man's eyes; there were about a half dozen men all together; I did not make any complaint to the Warden of the hospital; I complained to no one until I saw Mr. Kellog, and he referred me to one of the Commissioners; O'Rorke was with me at the time, and we had this letter and instructed Mr. James Donohue, who is attached to the institution, to take us before a magistrate and make a complaint and have the matter investigated; that, in compliance with this, Mr. Donohue took us before Justice Dodge, and we preferred our complaint, and Henderson was arrested the same night; Hendersod placed his fingers in the man's eyes three or four times; this was about the time the man was dying; he put his fingers in his eyes and took them away, and he looked at me or some one passing, and then repeated the operation; thus he did two or three times; the man opened his eyes and turned his head away; the eyes remained open; I have seen Henderson bind up other men's mouths and chins prior to this; sometimes it was not required; it was his duty to do it after a man's death. (The further examination of the witness was here suspended for the present.)

James Donohue being sworn said: I am a clerk in the department of Public Charities and Corrections; on Thursday last, in the afternoon, Mr. George Kellogg, Superintendent of Out-door Poor, called me and showed me the letter marked "A;" Geary and O'Rorke were present at the time; he instructed me to go before Justice Dodge with the two men and have them make the proper complaint, and have a warrant issued and the man Henderson arrested without delay; that the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections were anxious to have the matter fully and thoroughly investigated (without delay; that the prisoner should be arrested that night, if possible; I took Geary and O'Rorke before Justice Dodge and they preferred their complaint, and a warrant was immediately issued and placed in the hands of Sergt. Burden, and I went with him to Mr. Kellogg, at No. 1 Bond-street; he instantly gave him a pass to get on the island, and he went up and arrested Henderson; we gave him all the information we possessed in regard to the matter, and every facility to make the arrest and have the matter investigated, as the Commissioners are desirous that the whole affair should be speedily and fully investigated.

At the conclusion of the above testimony the examination was adjourned until to-day.

THE CORONER NOTIFIED.

As soon as the matter was brought to the notice of the Commissioners of Public Charities, that body notified the Coroner and requested him to investigate the circumstances of the affair as soon as possible. Coroner SCHIRMER accordingly waited upon Dr. HARRIS, President of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, and obtained from him the necessary permit to disinter the remains of the deceased. Upon proceeding to Blackwell's Island the official learned that the body had been handed over to the wife and brother of the deceased on Monday, and by them interred in St. Michael's Cemetery (Episcopalian,) at Astoria, L. I. Upon further consultation with his deputy, the Coroner determined to postpone the inquest until the conclusion of the examination now in progress before Justice DODGE, when the probable truth or falsity of the accusation will have been ascertained. The deceased, as appears by the Hospital record. was 34 years of age, native of New-York City, clerk by occupation; place of business, No. 215 East Twenty-sixth-street; causes of death, (1) paraplegia, (2) bed-sores (remote or complicated.)

HEAD MONEY AND SHIP-OWNERS.

During the last days of the late session of the legislature, a bill was passed, getting through the Senate by a majority of one vote—providing for the increase of commutation or head money of emigrants from two dollars to two dollars and a half per head, for a period of two and a half years from the date of the passage of the act, and this bill having received the signature of the Governor, is now a law. It was introduced at the instance of the Commissioners of Emigration, and originally provided for an increase of the head money to three dollars, but an energetic protest signed by the leading ship-owners and shipping merchants of this City against the passage of the bill in any shape, effected the reduction of fifty cents per head, and secured the limitation in time. The following are some of the reasons urged by the ship-owners against the passage of the bill:

Firstly—That no valid reason exists for the increase.

The sum of $2 per head for emigrants was fixed at a period when the Commissioners were burdened with the heavy expenses of the Marine Hospital and Quarantine, both of which establishments have since been removed from their charge.

Since such removal the receipts of the Commissioners have greatly exceeded their expenses, even during the high prices of the years of the war, and they have accumulated a very large surplus, which they have expended in the erection of large and expensive buildings on Ward's Island, costing over $350,000.

In corroboration of this statement the undersigned refer to the report of the Commissioners for the year 1865. by which it appears that after expending over $188,000 in the erection of buildings, the Commissioners had the sum of $140,000 invested in United States securities and New-York City and State bonds, and balance in bank of over $12,000.

Their actual disbursements for that year, exclusive of building expenses, were $258,000, against actual receipts of $471,000, leaving a net surplus for that year alone of $213,000.

Secondly—Such an increase would inevitably have a very injurious effect upon emigration to this City.

Any increase of the rate of passage would deter many from coming to this country. from want of means; and the present profit to shippers is so slight that with the proposed increase of commutation they would either be compelled to quit the business or to raise their rates of passage.

Emigration would either be stopped, or the greater part, if not the whole of it, driven to ports less heavily taxed, whence emigrants desiring to come to New-York would come without commutation, thus increasing instead of diminishing the burdens of the State.

It was further alleged that the fund of $2 per head is only called upon to defray the cost of those emigrants who, at the time of arriving here, are perfectly competent to provide for themselves, and who subsequently become entirely destitute, a class comparatively small, and having only these claims upon it, the fund has accumulated so rapidly that the rate of head money ought to be diminished rather than increased.

The Commissioners of Emigration upon their part contended for the increase in order to provide a fund to finish at once the buildings on Ward's Island, and also that they should have on hand a fund sufficient to support all emigrants who might come upon them within the next five years. They alleged that the rate of $3 would not provide these funds, and hence asked for the increase, and the result was the passage of the law in the form above stated.

This action has placed the ship-owners in a dilemma. They cannot increase the rates of passage without materially checking emigration as to destroy the business, and they cannot pay the new rates without making such an inroad upon the already small profits as to leave the business almost unremunerative. Under these circumstances they consider they will be compelled to seek other ports where the dues are less onerous. The Bremen line has already made arrangements to send some of its ships to Baltimore, where the head money is nominally one dollar and a half, but in reality but half a dollar, as the dollar is given to the German Society, and thus finds its way back to the emigrant again. The Hamburg line will also dispatch some of its ships to New-Orleans, where this burden is much lighter than here, and the National Steam Navigation Company, the Inman line and other leading lines between here and Europe, which have for so many years been discharging the stream of emigration into our port, are seriously contemplating the landing of their emigrants at Newport or at some other point contiguous to this port, and thereby escape the payment of this head money which they feel that they cannot pay in justice to themselves, and they allege it to be a tax of ten per cent. upon the gross passage money, which no business undertaking can stand.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Opening Day of the Atlantic Base-Ball Club.

The unpleasant weather of the past week has caused much disappointment to the lovers of field sports, and when the sun shone out yesterday, thousands were gladdened by its genial rays. A visit from Jupiter Pluvius is at any time a source of annoyance to that class of our citizens who patronize base ball and kindred pastimes, but when it continues for any considerable length of time, and just at the commencement of the season of out-door sports, too, it is doubly so. The weather has so far been decidedly against the enjoyment of our national game, and it is to be hoped, now that old Sol has made his reappearance, that he will continue his favors and give us a taste of settled weather.

Although the champion Atlantics were not out in full strength at their opening game, yesterday, there were a sufficient number of the old stock on hand to show that, all rumors to the contrary, they will finally turn out in all their pristine strength. Sides were chosen by those of the champion nine present, against a strong field nine, among whom were players from the Excelsior, Active, Oriental and other clubs, and after a spirited contest of five innings, the score stood 30 to 7 in favor of the Atlantics.

The Union grounds have been put in excellent condition this season by their enterprising proprietor, and are at present the best inclosed base-ball grounds in the country. Before the season is far advanced, other improvements now in contemplation will be completed, which will give this favorite resort an air of elegance and comfort rarely to be met with in an out-door establishment. We give the score below:

ATLANTICS.	Outs.	Runs.	FIELD NINE.	Outs.	Runs.
Mills, c.	1	3	Cook, 3d b.	1	2
Zettlein, p.	2	3	Edwards, s. s.	2	0
Pearce, s. s.	1	3	Moran, c.	1	2
Ferguson, 3d b.	3	2	Klein, p.	3	0
M Donald, l. f.	1	4	Rogan, f.	3	0
Powers, r. s.	3	2	Whiting, 2d b.	1	1
Kenney, 2d b.	0	4	Carleton, 1st b.	1	1
Crombie, l. f.	2	3	Southard, l. f.	1	0
Ireland, r. f.	1	4	J. Kenney, f.	2	0
C. T. Smith, 1st b.	1	3			
Total	15	30	Total	15	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Atlantics	3	2	8	14	3—30
Field Nine	2	2	1	0	2—7

Umpire—Mr. BROWN, of the Powhattan Club.

GRAND MATCH AT IRVINGTON, N. J.

On Tuesday the first grand match of the season will be played at Irvington, N. J., between the noted Eureka Club, of Newark, and the Irvington Club, of the former place. Both of these clubs were aspirants for the championship honors, and as a consequence an exciting game will be the result of the meeting. They have had their regular practice days for a month past, and are in excellent trim for a first-class game.

The Marine Life-Saving Commission—Chemical Agents Used to Extinguish Fires on Shipboard.

The members of the Marine Life-Saving Commission, having completed their morning session at the Underwriters' Rooms, corner of Wall and William streets, yesterday afternoon, proceeded to the College of the City of New-York, to witness a series of experiments by Prof. DOREMUS, of that institution. These experiments, intended to demonstrate the use of chemical agents in extinguishing fires, were inaugurated shortly before 3 o'clock, and were prefaced and accompanied by appropriate remarks from Mr. DOREMUS, who explained at some length and with great lucidity the properties of the different gases. On commencing the experiments, Mr. DOREMUS filled a large jar with oxygen gas, and introducing into the receptacle a chandelier with lighted candles, bade the assemblage observe the increased brightness of the lights. The Professor then took a jar filled with pure nitrogen, and the candles placed therein were immediately extinguished. In a receptacle containing four parts of nitrogen to one part of hydrogen, the flame burned with its usual steadiness. A small quantity of carbonic acid being next introduced into a jar, in which a sponge saturated with turpentine and lighted had first been thrown, the flame died out at once, showing that the presence of a very small quantity of carbonic acid would prevent combustion by neutralizing the oxygen. Many experiments were then performed showing the great power of carbonic acid gas in extinguishing flames and proving the facility with which the compound could be generated. By the agency of the gas, quicksilver was frozen within a very few seconds. Sulphurous acid was next experimented upon, after the explanation had been given that one gallon of the acid would suffice to generate one hundred cubic feet of gas, and liquified ammonia was next adverted to as furnishing a vapor quite equal to extinguishing a fire in any close space. The object of all these experiments was to prove that any of these compounds could be condensed within a reservoir aboard each ship, and used to extinguish the flames that might break out in the hold or in any well closed part of the vessel. Sulphurous acid was particularly recommended by Prof. DOREMUS as a proper agent for the extinction of fires, and he suggested that a reservoir for the acid being provided on board of vessels, smaller receptacles being at hand, which, when filled with the acid from the main tank by means of a pipe and stop-cock, could be carried from one point of the ship to another, and the contents discharged in the compartment in which the fire originated. The evidence of the great power of sulphurous acid gas as an anti-combustible was thoroughly demonstrated by the many experiments of the Professor; and when the members of the Commission took their leave, they were no doubt much edified as to the perfect practicability of using chemical compounds to extinguish flames on shipboard.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting yesterday. The resignations of eleven members were read and accepted. The number of members now upon the roll is 891, and the amount of funds in the Treasury is $1,424 74.

A communication from the Macon Board of Trade was read, asking for Southern relief. The document was of considerable length, and gave an exposition of the unhappy condition of the agricultural districts of the South, especially in the cotton-growing States, and dwelt upon the absence of capital as the cause of the extreme suffering among the people. It concluded by appealing, through the Chamber of Commerce, to all coöperative Boards of Trade for immediate aid, anticipating from it the prevention of much suffering. The communication concludes in the following words:

Should the assistance indicated be long withheld, many thousands of farms must be abandoned, and many thousands of laborers thrown out of employment, without homes, or the means of procuring food, and a vast amount of destitution and suffering must follow. On the other hand, should the credit be promptly afforded, relief follows, and these calamities are averted. A simple loan of food is all that is asked, and that upon such conditions as, with proper prudence and discretion on the part of the agents selected, it is believed, can result in no loss, but return to the subscribers their capital unimpaired, together with a moderate interest on the same while thus employed, and meanwhile accomplish an amount of good almost incalculable at this particular crisis.

This Board of Trade will do all it can to further and insure the success of an enterprise suggested by such an exigency, and carried into effect from such motives and considerations, and might be further useful in indicating the proper agent to be selected here, for the prudent management and faithful distribution of the loan thus provided; beside which, one of its officers proposes to subscribe himself $10,000 to the capital required to supply the section tributary to this market, on the same conditions and for the same remuneration that may be prescribed by others. We also append hereto a copy of the Lien Law of this State, before referred to, and, in conclusion, beg that immediate action may be taken hereon, trusting that that action may be favorable to the interest we have thus inadequately and imperfectly represented.

Very respectfully,
J. B. ROSS, President,
P. E. BOWDRE, First Vice-President.
C. A. NUTTING, Second Vice-President.
W. P. GOODALL, Secretary, &c.

On motion of Mr. WETMORE, the matter was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, seconded by Mr. WETMORE, the Executive Committee were instructed to make preliminary arrangements toward a fitting celebration of the centennial of the Chamber, which was organized in April, 1768.

Before going into the election for officers the chair, which had been occupied by Mr. WM. E. DODGE, was vacated by that gentleman and Mr. PETER COOPER called thereto. The election was then gone into, resulting by unanimous votes as follows:

President—WILLIAM E. DODGE.
First Vice-President—George Opdyke.
Second Vice-President—Simeon B. Chittenden.
Treasurer—Francis S. Lathrop.
Secretary—John Austin Stevens, Jr.
Executive Committee—A. A. Low, Chairman; Walter S. Griffith, Nathaniel L. McCready, Denning Duer, J. Warren Weston, Samuel D. Babcock, Philo C. Calhoun, George S. Stephenson, Wilson G. Hunt, John A. Stewart.
Chairman of Committee of Arbitration—Walter S. Griffith.
Member of Committee of Arbitration—Alexander W. Bradford.
Committee on Mercantile Library—Henry K. Bogert, Chairman; Wilson G. Hunt, John K. Myers, William E. Dodge, Jr.; Henry F. Spaulding.
Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, to serve for three years—Moses H. Grinnell, Benjamin R. Winthrop, A. Gracie King.
Trustee of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, to serve for the unexpired term of Mr. Henry W. T. Mali, deceased—Samuel D. Babcock.
Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Boarding houses or Hotels—George M. Clearman.
Committee on Gold Statistics—Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman; James Brown, William T. Coleman, Denning Duer, James Gallatin.

Messrs. DODGE and OPDYKE, President and Vice-President, briefly returned thanks, after which the Chamber adjourned.

Board of Health.

The regular weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the chair.

The attorney to the Board made a report in relation to the nuisance on the premises No. 42 East Twenty-third-street, which was laid on the table till next meeting.

It was resolved that the following streets and avenues in the City of New-York be and the same are hereby designated as the streets and avenues through which cattle, sheep, pigs and swine may be driven in said City, pursuant to chapter 700 of the laws of 1867, viz.: West-street, Manhattan, Clarkson, Carmine, Amity, Great Jones and Forty-second-streets in their entire lengths; First and Eleventh avenues in their entire lengths; Second-avenue, northwardly of Forty-second-street; Eighth-avenue, northwardly of One Hundred and Tenth-street; Sixth-avenue, from Carmine to Amity-street; Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Forty-second-street; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Manhattan-street to Eighth-avenue; One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Second-avenue; Third-street, from the Bowery to First-avenue, and West Twelfth-street, from West-street to Eleventh-avenue; through Thirty-third-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Tenth-avenue; and that no drove of cattle while being so driven shall consist of more than twenty heads, nor any drove of sheep of more than 250 heads, nor any drove of swine or pigs of more than 50 heads.

Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, sent in a communication relative to the conduct of the Coroner in the case of Mrs. KIMBALL, which was ordered on file. The doctor says: In this case the official record of the alleged inquisition bearing the Coroner's signature was on the 27th of March last, in the Tombs Police Court, proven to be a forgery. Mr. NATHANIEL WILSON testified that what purported to be his signature as one of the jurors, was not his signature, though it resembled it; that he never signed that paper, and was never present at any such inquisition, although he officiated in the case. Said pretended record bore what purported to be the sworn evidence of two witnesses. One of the latter was the prisoner then under examination on a charge of having committed the crime which said record tended to conceal, and the other testified that she never signed the paper, and that what purported to be her signature was a forgery. This case should properly, under the resolution of the 28th of March, have been laid before the Board with the others on the 4th of April. My reason for not including it was that it was involved with a criminal case then pending before the Grand Jury. As, however, the Grand Jury have now dismissed said case, there seems no impropriety in reporting to the Board the facts regarding the Coroner.

The Sanitary Superintendent, in his weekly report, which was presented and ordered on file, sets forth that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, have inspected the following premises, viz.: 318 tenement-houses, 81 private dwellings, 3 manufactories, 11 workshops and stores, 2 fat-melting establishments, 4 slaughter-houses, 32 private markets, 2 breweries, 2 distilleries, 23 horse-stables, 2 cow-stables, 9 piggeries, 3 sunken and vacant lots, 21 yards, courts and areas, 25 cellars and basements, 4 cisterns and cesspools, 38 waste pipes and drains, 56 streets and sidewalks, 9 gutters, &c., 142 closets. They discovered and reported upon 78 tenement-houses, 23 private dwellings, 3 manufactories, 6 workshops and stores, 1 distillery, 21 horse-stables, 1 cattle-pen, 1 slaughter-house, 3 sunken and vacant lots, 21 yards, courts and areas, 25 cellars, 3 cisterns and cesspools, 38 waste pipes and drains, 96 full and offensive closets, 9 culverts of streets and sidewalks. They also inspected 36 houses in which there had been cases of typhoid, typhus and scarlet fevers.

A communication was received from citizens of Newtown, L. I., asking for the appointment of a Health Officer. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. CRANE reported that since the last meeting of the Board the Common Council of Brooklyn had arranged that Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT continue the contract for the removal of dead animals for the year on the same basis as during the past four months, and some arrangements had been entered into by which the streets were to be cleaned by contract in the various wards.

On motion of Mr. ACTON it was resolved that the subject of the execution of the orders of this Board be referred to a committee consisting of Dr. STONE, Mr. MANNIERE and Judge BOSWORTH, in connection with the counsel and Sanitary Superintendent, for examination and report.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SHANNON in the chair.

A preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. NORTON, directing the Joint Committee on Markets to report on the best method of obviating the objections to the present system of public markets, and increasing the facilities for transacting business therein. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Finance presented their report in favor of making appropriations for the support of the City Government for the current year, in accordance with the tax levy as passed by the Legislature. The report confirms the various items of the tax levy, with the exception of that for repaving Broadway—$390,817.

Mr. NORTON moved to strike out the item of $100,000 for arching over Fourth-avenue. He said it was the duty of the Harlem Railroad Company to do this work.

Mr. HARDY said that the Company's charter compelled them to fence the cut, but not to arch it over. The Company claimed that they had kept the cut fenced in.

The motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. NORTON moved to strike out the item of $8,000 for expenses of the Market Commission, which was lost.

A motion to strike out the item for fireworks furnished the City by EDGE & Co. in 1865 and 1866, amounting to $29,000, which was carried.

A motion to strike out an item of $27,200 for the expenses of a bureau for the prevention of fires was carried.

The report as amended was then adopted by a vote of 9 to 4.

The Board adjourned to Monday next at 4 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

A resolution from the other Board authorizing the Mayor to employ counsel to test the validity of the law transferring the licensing power to the Police Commissioners was taken up.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS said that there no fund from which to take money to pay counsel.

Mr. H. MURRAY said that Mr. ROBERTS appeared to be willing to do anything and to vote for anything which would humiliate the City. The gentleman was altogether too fond of talking and creating opposition for the sole purpose of getting his name in the papers. Mr. MURRAY referred in uncomplimentary terms to the Police Commissioners and to the efforts they had used to increase their power.

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS took the part of the Police Commissioners, and spoke of the good they had effected in the City, particularly in repressing the "dead rabbits" at election times.

Mr. STACOM said he was not willing that the Police Commissioners should have all the City Government in their hands.

A discussion then ensued between Messrs. STACOM, MURRAY and ROBERTS in regard to the "dead rabbits," the localities they frequented, and whether or not they took part in the July riots.

Mr. HENRY MURRAY said that he hoped the rights of the City would be defended, and if we were to be deprived of them, let it be by a tyrant or a Napoleon in fair and manly warfare, and not by "the wretches of Mulberry-street."

The resolution was concurred in by a vote of 14 to 8.

The resolution to provide badges, staves, &c., for members of the Common Council was concurred in, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

The Board then took a recess until 5 P. M. On reassembling the report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Tax Levy was received from the other Board.

Mr. HARTMAN asked that unanimous consent be given to take it up.

Mr. GILMORE objected, and the report was then laid over, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, President SHULTZ in the chair.

The Committee on Applications, reported by Mr. ACTON, that they had examined three hundred and eighty-five applications for licenses which they thought should be granted. It was thereupon resolved that the licenses so applied for be granted.

Superintendent KENNEDY reported 18 complaints against persons violating the Excise Law, 10 in New-York, 7 in Brooklyn, and 1 in Brooklyn for violation of the conditions upon which license was granted.

Only five cases came up for trial, three of which were continued, and two laid over until next meeting.

The Communication from District-Attorney MORRIS, of Brooklyn, addressed to Mr. BLISS, Attorney of the Board, a portion of which was published in yesterday's TIMES, came up for consideration.

Mr. BLISS said that he received the letter on Wednesday at 2 o'clock; that it did not strike him as being a letter which District-Attorney MORRIS would like to see published, and he had not given it to the Press. A short time afterward he saw portions of it in the afternoon papers, and the whole communication was published in the Brooklyn papers. He did not think that the objections to the course which the Board had taken on the form of application were based on solid premises, and the criticism contained in the letter did not indicate a very profound respect for the law itself.

Mr. MANNIERE said he had, from day to day, been receiving license fees from parties who had used the application, and whose form appeared to be the disturbing element in the matter of this communication, and he had yet to hear the first complaint from the persons who might reasonably be expected to be most aggrieved.

In the course of a desultory conversation it transpired that the provision in the form of application for "an opening in the front door or window of the premises licensed was used at the suggestion of a number of liquor-dealers who desired to facilitate the operation of the law and to carry on their business in a manner calculated to cause the least trouble to themselves or the Board. The blank to be filled by "is a" or "is not a citizen of the United States" was intended for the general information of the Board, on the same basis as several other requirements indicated by the blanks.

The form which is much more condensed and simpler than that first used, was adopted by the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was held yesterday. The Board proceeded to the election of officers for the coming business year, with the following result: For President Commissioners, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Esq., and for Secretary, JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Esq. The President spoke as to the action taken by the Board relative to the alleged cruel and inhuman treatment of a patient in the Charity Hospital, resulting in his death. The action of the Commissioners had been prompt and their instruction as to the investigation of its details clear in every particular, as shown in the testimony before Justice DODGE. The further business of the Commission was of the usual routine character.

The "Clipper" Libel Suit.

In the TIMES of recent date were presented particulars of an alleged libel, claimed to have been published against Mr. G. L. FOX, manager of the Old Bowery Theatre, in the New-York *Clipper*. The editor of that paper, Mr. FRANK QUEEN, was accordingly arrested under a warrant and taken before Justice SHANLEY, to whom he gave bail in the sum of $3,000 to answer. An examination was yesterday commenced at the Essex Market Police Court. The room was crowded with anxious spectators, most of whom were sporting and theatrical characters.

The defence admitted that at the time of the publication of the alleged libel, the accused was the editor and proprietor of the journal in which the article appeared.

Mr. FOX was then cross-examined, but nothing of importance was elicited, and the examination was then adjourned to Thursday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—COMAN, ALDERMAN.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

MARY C. DAVIS, of No. 78 Crosby-street, and JOSEPH LEWIS quarreled yesterday at the above number about some trifling matters, when JOSEPH seized a knife and stabbed an oil-painting valued at $300, which hung upon the wall. Mrs. DAVIS caused LEWIS' arrest, and he was arraigned before the magistrate who committed him for trial at the Special Sessions.

YOUNG SHOPLIFTERS.

JAMES FITZGERALD, JAMES MCCARTHY and a third confederate, all boys from 14 to 15 years of age, entered the store of JAMES H. LITTLEFIELD, of No. 61 Nassau-street, yesterday afternoon. After loitering about the place for a few moments the trio darted out of the store, and as they did so one of the clerks noticed that FITZGERALD had a bundle of valuable scarfs which he had picked up from the counter. A pursuit was instituted, and MCCARTHY and FITZGERALD were arrested by Officer KELIVE, of the Second Precinct, who also recovered the property stolen. The accused were held for trial in default of bail.

THE GIFT JEWELRY SWINDLE.

PATRICK CONNOLLY entered the gift jewelry "man-trap," No. 109 Chatham-street, kept by GEORGE GRIFFITH, yesterday afternoon, where he was induced to play at some game of chance. Before the victim discovered the nature of the game he found that he had been swindled out of $6 75, and caused GRIFFITH'S arrest by Officer COURAN, of the Fourth Precinct. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner expressed a willingness to refund the money, and on that condition was allowed to go.

A NOTED FORGER.

"Col." JAMES BUCHANAN CROSS was arraigned before the acting magistrate yesterday on a charge of forgery alleged to have been committed in Chicago. It appears that a telegram was received by Superintendent KENNEDY, a day or two since, from Superintendent JACOB REHM, of the Chicago Police, requesting the arrest of CROSS, and Detective ELDER arrested him on Wednesday night in the Metropolitan Hotel. The prisoner was temporarily committed and locked up at the Central Office to await the arrival of the requisition from Gov. OGILSBY, of Illinois. CROSS is well known throughout the country as one of the most skillful and successful forgers in the United States. He was arrested some years since, under the name of Pritchard, on a charge of attempting to procure the release of HUNTINGTON, the bank-check forger, from Sing Sing Prison by means of forged papers; but from some cause the case did not reach a conviction. He has lately been operating in Chicago and Cincinnati on an extensive scale, and he is now "wanted" in both cities to answer complaints. He served a term of years in the Philadelphia Prison for the crime of forgery.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

AN UNFAITHFUL FRIEND.

JOHN COYNE, of No. 7 Hester-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a man named JOHN HAMABAUM, whom he charges with having stolen a silver watch worth $50 from a mantel in his dwelling apartments, on Wednesday evening. It appears that the accused was assisting the complainant to move his furniture, and it is alleged that the theft took place while he was so engaged. HAMABAUM was held to answer in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

STEALING A VESSEL.

An old man named JOHN MARTINEZ was yesterday arrested, and taken before Justice DODGE, upon the complaint of MANUEL JOSEPHS, who charges him with theft of an old sloop, valued at $100, which, it is alleged, he took from the dock at Hoboken, and the accused is held for examination.

"Merely Five."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your columns of City News yesterday, I have perused an article relating to the suicide committed by a man by the name of ABRAHAM HAUSER, he having left a widow and ten children, which is an incorrect statement. You would therefore confer a great favor upon his friends and relatives by correcting that in your to-morrow's issue; instead of ten children he has left merely five. By doing so you will greatly oblige a nephew.

M. S. H.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1867.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE RECENT SHIP FIRE.—Since the flames have been extinguished in the hull of the packet ship *Hibernia*, which was destroyed on Wednesday night, a survey has been made, and it is feared that she will prove a total loss, as the hull is injured to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of being repaired. The origin of the fire is as much a mystery as ever. The vessel lies on her starboard beam, caused by the falling of her heavy masts and spars on that side, when the foremast struck the schooner *Charles Thompson*, causing serious damage. During yesterday the foreyard and topsail yard lay on the schooner's deck, and partly in the water. The schooner's starboard rail, stern, wheel and the hurricane roof of the cabin were smashed in, and it is thought that her hull received some damage, as she is leaking. As it was, she would have been crushed and sunk at her wharf, had it not been for the main and mizzen hamper of the *Hibernia*, which drew the foremast back. The schooner had only arrived from Para, South America, a day or two since with a cargo of hides, india rubber and Brazil nuts, which is yet on board, consigned to Messrs. L. E. AMSINCK & Co., No. 150 Pearl-street. Her escape from total destruction was narrow. All day yesterday steamers Nos. 1, 6 and 29 were kept at work throwing water into the hold, and other streams were kept playing from hydrants. The hull is a mere shell, of scarcely any value. All of the boats except one were saved, and it is thought that the standing rigging will be saved complete. The report that Fireman WILLIAM DUNLAP, of Engine Company No. 4, was drowned, proves false. Officer WHITHALL, of the Second Precinct, is doing well, as is also Fireman JAMES MACKAY, of Engine Company No. 1, who had a leg broken.

THE CITY DEPARTMENTS—REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Not a little excitement exists in the various departments of the City Government at the present time, owing to the fact that the Heads of the Departments have commenced making a number of removals and appointments. The Street Commissioner has led off by appointing HENRY STARKWEATHER Collector of Assessments, in place of THOS. E. SMITH; HENRY W. GENET, Deputy Collector of Assessments, in place of Senator JOHN FOX; and GEORGE F. JOHNSON, Deputy Collector, in place of H. B. VENN. The Comptroller has appointed JAMES A. CAROLIN Deputy Receiver of Taxes, DANIEL O'REILLY and WILLIAM STEINBRENNER Deputy Collectors of City Revenue, and WILLIAM SULLIVAN Assistant Messenger in the Tax Commissioner's office. Other changes will probably be made to-day.

ARREST OF BROADWAY PICKPOCKETS.—Detective WOOLSEY, of the Broadway Squad, noticed GEO. HARRIS, a noted pickpocket, riding in several stages

yesterday afternoon, in company with THOMAS BURNS, alias Combs, and a Boston man named MICHAEL LEARY. He watched the trio for some time, when they became alarmed and broke away. The detective sprang from his seat on the roof of the omnibus and gave chase, calling in the assistance of Officer TUCK, who was on duty near the New-York Hotel. BURNS and LEARY were secured after a sharp run, but HARRIS escaped. The prisoners were shown up at Police Headquarters, and Inspector DILKS recognized BURNS as having been photographed before. He was held on suspicion of stealing a diamond pin, lost a few days ago in a stage. LEARY'S portrait was taken and he was released.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.	Nos.
84—Darling et al. vs. Clark.	91—Stewart et al. vs. Morehouse et al.
73—Pullman et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	95—Peabody vs. Levy et al.
75—Gantz et al. vs. Spencer et al.	107—Harwood et al. vs. Mitchell et al.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Hugh Corny, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The United States and six other cases.—These cases come from the Supreme Court of Iowa. The plaintiff was indicted under the eighth section of the statute of Iowa, entitled "An Act for the Suppression of Intemperance," for keeping a place with the intent to sell intoxicating liquors in it. For his defence, he relied on a license from the United States to sell such liquors in his place. The Court below, on the trial, excluded this license as evidence, and convicted and sentenced the plaintiff under the law.

Appeal was then taken to this Court. Counsel for plaintiff in error believing, as he states, that he will be able to suggest other views than those passed upon in the Massachusetts cases, and which, he submits, "will enable the judicial mind to reach other conclusions."

It is urged that in the familiar case of McGuire vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Court directly intimates the law to be, that in the absence of preventing legislation by the State, the license from the United States would be absolute. Upon this, it is contended:

First, That so much of the act of July, 1862, as is thus made to depend on State legislation for force and effect, thereby loses all character of law and becomes non-absolute, unequal and not uniform throughout the United States. It is a law or not, independent of the will of those who enacted it, but waiting upon a contingency, which is absurd. Being enacted by the sovereign, it should be holden absolute.

Second, The 67th section of the law of 1862 is void, because it makes the validity of a license depend upon a contingency not arising in any law of Congress, or act of any department of the National Government. It attempts to confer power upon a foreign State to defeat and nullify other provisions of the same act. It attempts to delegate a portion of the legislative power of Congress to the States, which cannot be done; because legislative power cannot be delegated; because Congress can neither delegate nor create and confer power upon the States, nor can it legislate upon the States, as such, for any purpose.

Third—The legislation of Congress upon the subject excludes State legislation from it, unless Congress can divide its legislative power with the States, which it cannot. The States, in contemplation of law, are older than the Constitution, and are all presumed to have been present at its formation; and all the power they may exercise is the residue of their original powers not given up on the fabrication of that instrument. They derive none from it, or from the legislation of Congress. The power to legislate by the States, as contemplated by the sixty-seventh section referred to, is not among the powers reserved to the States, for it is conceded to be among those conferred upon Congress; and as it could not be re-delegated, it cannot be exercised by the States. Such an exercise of power is in conflict with section 2, article 4, for the right to trade, so far as it can depend on the Constitution and laws of the United States, is a privilege and immunity guaranteed by that section, which are derived by the legislation of Iowa.

Counsel for the State of Iowa says, in respect to the "conflict" between article 4, section 2 of the Constitution of the United States and the State of Iowa, that "it is not *apparent* to counsel for the defendant in error," and it is left to the Court to determine without further argument.

The effect of the license is discussed in substantially the same manner as in the Massachusetts cases and others which have gone before it.

A. G. Riddle for plaintiff in error; D. N. Cooley for Iowa.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FORGERIES.

The investigation of the charges against Alfred St. Clair, a clerk in the Custom-house, were resumed yesterday. As previously stated, the defendant, St. Clair, stood charged with having on the 30th of March last presented to an Assistant Auditor in the Custom-house (Mr. Johnson,) six forged pay-rolls for the payment of that number of employes, and for which the money was obtained. The investigation opened yesterday with the testimony of Mr. Johnson, the Auditor above named. Mr. Johnson, in his direct examination, stated that the defendant was the person who presented the pay-rolls, but confessed in his cross-examination that he had said to several persons in the Custom-house that the man who presented the forged pay-rolls had a sore on his face, and further that he could not remember whether, when he saw defendant the following day, he had noticed a sore upon his face or not.

As it was admitted by the defence that the pay-rolls were forged and presented by some one, the question resolved itself into one of identity.

William O. Fitzgerald, a clerk in the Custom-house, (deaf and dumb,) was next brought up and examined through Rev. Mr. Gallaudet. He testified that it was the defendant who presented the pay-rolls to Mr. Johnson, and received the pay, but he could not recollect at what time of the morning.

Charles Crawford, a Custom-house messenger, testified to having seen the defendant on the day in question with a number of pay-rolls in his hands, which, in reply to inquiry, he stated to be blank; he saw that one of the pay-rolls had been filled in; the defendant had said to him some time ago that it would be an easy matter to present pay-rolls to Mr. Johnson, and obtain the money for them.

Further testimony of less importance was heard, after which the hearing of the case was adjourned to Wednesday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

PARTIAL ASSIGNMENT.

George Kretz et al. vs. Francis H. Hersch.—This action, which has been before the Court on various motions to vacate the attachment issued by Justice Sutherland against the property of the defendant, on the 13th of December last, came up to-day for hearing. A motion was made Feb. 1 last, before Judge Peckham, to set aside the attachment, and it was granted with costs. The plaintiffs appealed from that order to the General Term of the Court, who, on the 18th of April, reversed the order made by Judge Peckham, but gave the defendant leave to renew his motion at Special Term. The plaintiffs however, in the meanwhile, had obtained judgment for $16,840, and the defendant had made a general assignment. The plaintiffs now raised the preliminary objection that the Court had no power after judgment, and the defendant no standing in Court after assignment to entertain or make a motion to set aside an attachment. The Court seemed inclined to so hold, but finally concluded to hear the motion on the merits. It was alleged by the plaintiffs that Hirsch was worth $100,000 in gold as late as January, 1866; that he suspended the 16th of June last, with over $50,000 in his bank to his credit, though on the 15th of June he promised to send the plaintiffs the amount of their debt as early as 10 o'clock of the 16th of June; that on sending for a check to the defendant he said he had no money and would have to suspend. The book-keeper of the bank, Mr. John De Bevoine, testified that the defendant had drawn from his bank from June 15 to Dec. 12, $272,000. It further appeared that the defendant had not paid an American creditor, and that the assets passing to his assignee were only in value about $6,000, while the debts with interest amounted to over $600,000. The defendant claimed he had paid the money to his European creditors. The plaintiffs in reply produced the affidavits of several influential bankers and shippers to show that no such loss could have occurred on cotton and petroleum as the defendant claimed.

The motion was denied with costs.

Titus B. Eldridge for plaintiffs; B. Roelker for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 2.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISION OF AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Alexander Frasher vs. Robert H. Dickson.—This case came up on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued for the purpose of testing the right of the plaintiff to hold the defendant in custody upon an execution against the person. Plaintiff brought a suit against the defendant to recover $120 for an alleged detention of personal property. The case was tried in the Seventh District Court, before Justice Stemmler, and he awarded judgment to the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and ordered execution to issue against the defendant's person. On that execution the defendant was arrested and sent to the county jail.

Counsel for the defendant insisted that the execution was void and the arrest was illegal, for the following reasons:

1. That such an execution could not issue unless a warrant to arrest had been issued before judgment, or unless the complaint disclosed a case in which a warrant might issue, and that the detention of personal property was not such a case. (Section 16, District Court Act of 1857.)

2. That an execution against the person could not issue until after the return of an execution against property. Sections 183 and 288 Code of Procedure.

3. That the execution in limiting the Sheriff to satisfy the judgment out of personal property only, was void, and that section 52 of the District Court Act of 1857, should be held inoperative and void, because it permits the person to be attached if he has not sufficient personal property, though the debtor may have a superabundance of real property.

4. That the execution in not naming the Justice before whom the case was tried, though it be attested in the name of the Justice of the Court, is void.

Section 52 of the District Court Act of 1857, under which executions in those Courts issue, reads as follows: "The execution must intelligibly refer to the judgment by stating the name of the Justice before whom, and of the district where, and the time when rendered, and the amount of the judgment," &c.

Counsel for the plaintiff insisted that the execution was in the usual form, and the presumption was that they were all correct.

Counsel for defendant insisted that the presumption was the reverse of that where personal liberty was in question.

The Court decided that it could not go behind the writ under which the defendant was held, but that the execution was void because it did not state before what Judge the case was tried, and discharged the defendant.

Alex. H. Reaney for the defendant; Mr. Cummings for the jailor and Mr. Lamont for the plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 2.

By Judge Barnard.

In the matter of the claim of Isaiah T. Williams vs. The Estate of George Balcher, &c.; motion granted. Wm. Howland et al. vs. Benjamin J. Howland; motion granted. Henry Wilmerding et al. vs. Charles Friedman et al.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 2.

By Judge Monell.

Patrick Griffith vs. E. K. Winship; motion dismissing the petition and proceedings granted, with $10 costs. Antonio R. Fernandez et al. vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; sureties approved.

By Judge Garvin.

Isaac D. Hammond vs. Frederick H. Stow; motion for the appointment of a receiver granted, with $30 costs of proceedings and $10 costs of motion. James H. Sellack vs. George Hoffman; motion granted, without costs. Michael Hudson vs. Thomas Joyce; motion directing defendant to pay $259 to plaintiff's attorney, or attachment to issue; receiver appointed, with $30 costs of proceedings. Edmond A. Smith vs. Randall J. Powers; motion appointing a receiver to hear and determine, &c., granted, with $10 costs, to abide event. George Purvis vs. Adam Moltz; motion granted. M. W. Ahrens vs. Jackson S. Schultz; motion dismissing complaint granted. Gertrude Hansen vs. Hamburg Steamship Company; motion granted. John Galvin vs. B. C. Wheeler et al.; motion granted, without costs. James McDermott vs. W. C. Chaney; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $7 costs, to abide the event.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were forty-four complaints before the Court, involving forty-nine prisoners, of whom twenty-one were convicted. Thirteen were discharged and three acquitted on trial, and eight cases were adjourned.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

Richard Ryan was charged with assaulting Charles Buckland, who testified that on the 13th inst., as he was walking down Seventeenth-street, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, two men rushed out of a dark alley, knocked him down, kicked and beat him. No words were uttered, but he recognized the prisoner as one of the men. Ryan had no witnesses, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

WHIPPING A BAULKY HORSE.

John L. Wesley was charged with cruelly beating a horse. He was arrested by Officer William H. Thomas, who testified that the defendant with another man was seen by him beating his horse severely over the head and on all parts of his body, with a whip, which he produced in court. He said the animal was a little baulky, but went along well enough when he patted him on the neck. Some of the bystanders testified that the horse had no load to draw and refused to pull, and that the prisoner beat him only slightly. There was nothing formidable about the whip, and it was admitted that the lash only was used. Wesley was acquitted.

GAMING.

Henry McGary, of No. 476 Broadway, was found guilty of keeping a gaming-house at that place. The evidence against him was given by one John Clark, who averred that McGary had cheated him out of $10 50 by means of envelopes said to contain valuable prizes, and which were numbered and drawn for on the payment of money. McGary was remanded for sentence.

CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT AND DEFRAUD.

Lawrence Duffy, Owen Clark and Bernard Brennan were arraigned on the complaint of Daniel S. Davis, an elderly and infirm man, on the charge of conspiring to defraud him out of a sum of money. It appeared that the complainant bought a horse of Clark, the other two men assisting in the bargain, for $27, and they went into a saloon to count out the money. While doing so, Davis having $50 on the table, Duffy took it up and put it in his pocket, saying it was counterfeit, and threatening Davis, who tried to prevail on him to give it up, with imprisonment. Clark still demanded payment for the horse, and Davis counted out $30 which Clark took, and refused to give back the change. Brennan also got $6 from the old man on the pretence of aiding him to recover the $50 from Duffy. Davis finally resorted to the Police by whom the three men were arrested, and Duffy and Clark compelled to disgorge their booty. Brennan dropped his $6 into the complainant's hat and wanted him to say nothing about it. Duffy and Clark were found guilty and remanded for sentence, Brennan was acquitted.

THROWING DIRTY WATER.

James Laird, of No. 131 Fulton-street, was charged with assault and battery upon Mrs. Frederica Kissell. It seems that Mr. Laird has for a long time been annoyed by a gang of boys, who hang about his entry-way, making a noise and committing nuisances of various kinds; and to drive them away he resorted to the expedient of throwing water upon them. On the occasion in question he attempted to deliver the contents of a pail of lime-water on their heads; but it happened that Mrs. Kissell, the complainant, was passing by at the moment, and received the charge upon her dress and parasol, very much to their injury and her personal inconvenience. Mr. Laird considered the damage trifling, and refused to make the satisfaction demanded. The Court held that the assault, though unintentional, was committed while the defendant was engaged in an unlawful act, and found him guilty. He was directed to make reasonable compensation, in default of which sentence will be passed on the 11th inst.

MINOR CASES.

Louis Sorg, of No. 637 Second-avenue, pleaded guilty to selling liquor on Sunday, and was fined $30.

Susan McGuire is cook, and Anna Overend is nurse in the same house. Susan bit Anna with a tea cup while sitting at the dinner table. Sentenced to the City Prison for ten days.

Patrick Joyce became incensed at an old man named Hugh McManus, who had supplanted him in performing a job of some kind, and knocked him down. He called a crowd of ancient Irish females to the stand in his defence, but as the only one who knew anything about the affair was his wife, their evidence was unavailing, and he was found guilty and fined $10.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 2, 1867.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	110¼	50	Cum. Coal Pr.	32
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81...C.	110½	100	Atlantic Mail	94
3,000	do	110½	100	do ... s30	94
500	do ....Small	110¼	100	Adams Ex. Co	62¾
131,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62	107½	50	Wells Fargo Ex	66
15,000	do	107	100	do	65½
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C'65	105½	8	Amer. Ex. Co	62
13,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	105⅜	300	Pac. M. S. S. Co	128
11,000	do	105¼	50	do	128¼
500	do ....Small.	105¼	5	do	128½
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62. New Issue	107¾	200	do..s30.2d call	127⅝
			100	do	128
12,000	do	107⅞	100	N. Y. Cen	98¼
7,000	U.S.6s.10-40s..R.	99½	200	do	98⅝
4,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	99	100	do	98
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C'65. New Issue	107⅛	200	do	98⅜
			14	Erie R	62¾
9,000	do	107⅜	100	do	63
5,0	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. First Ser.	106½	200	do	63⅛
			100	do	63¼
65,000	do ... large	106½	300	do ....2d call	63½
1,000	do ....2d Ser.	105½	700	do	63¾
8,500	do ....3d Ser.	105½	300	do ... s15	62⅞
2,500	do	105⅜	600	do	63¼
2,000	N.Y.St.7s. Bounty Loan...Reg.	108¼	200	Reading R	103⅝
			100	Dubuque & S. C. Pr	59
5,000	Tenn. 6s ... x-c	63	50	do	60
30,000	Tenn. 6s. New	62	50	Mich. Cen	109
1,000	Missouri 6s	95½	100	Mich. S. & N. I	68¼
500	Conn. State 6s	99½	100	do	68½
20,000	O. & M. C	23⅜	19	Panama R	254
90,000	do	23	100	Ill. Cen. R	113⅞
10,000	do ....2d call	23	100	Cleve. & Pitts	71⅞
5,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	99½	100	do	71⅞
1,000	Mar. & C. 1st. M.	79	300	Chic. & N. W	35
6,000	West. U. Tel. 7s. B. Ex-int	75½	200	do	34⅞
			400	do ... b30	35
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs. Ex-int	95½	1000	do	35
			300	do ....2d call	34⅞
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	83	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf	61⅝
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75½	400	do	61⅞
10,000	Tol. & Wab. E. B.	65	100	do ... s30	61⅝
1,000	C. R. I & P. 7s.	89¾	200	do ..2d call. b30	61⅞
20	Fourth Nat. Bank.	105½	30	Cleve. & Tol	114
5	Del. & H Canal	147½	700	Chi. & R. I	88⅞
400	West. U. Tel	40½	200	P., F. W. & C	95⅛
200	do	40¾	100	do ....2d call	95⅞
20	do	40¾	100	Chic. & Alton R	108
500	do ... b30	40¾	100	Alt. & T. H	36
200	do ....2d call	40¾	100	Mil. & St. P	35½
200	Bos. Water P	32½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	53¾
100	do	32¼	200	do ....2d call	53½
100	do	32⅛	8	Cin., Ham. & D. R.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C	110⅝	6	Amer. Ex Co	63⅞
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62	107¼	200	Pacific Mail	128
30,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65, New Issue	107⅝	100	N. Y. Cen	98⅝
			200	do	98¾
12,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C' 64	105¼	300	Erie Railroad	64⅛
			1200	do	64⅛
3,000	do	105⅜	500	do	64¼
10,000	U. S.6s.5-20s.'65C.	105⅝	1000	Reading R	103⅝
3,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40..C.	99	1000	do ... b30	103⅞
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 3d Ser.	105⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I	69⅛
			100	do	69
16,500	do	105⅜	150	Mich. Cen. R	109
51,000	Tenn. 6s. 6s ... N	62	100	Ill. Cen. R	113⅝
30,000	do	62¼	2000	Clev. & Pitts	72
14,000	Mo. St. 6s	95¼	100	Chic. & N. W	35½
10,000	Ohio & M. C. b30	23	700	do	35⅞
20,000	do	23	200	do	35⅛
1,000	Erie 2d M. '79	101	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf	61⅞
2,000	Erie, 3d M	97	400	do	62⅛
50	Metropolitan B'k	125	200	Cleve. & Tol	113⅞
100	Canton Co	44	200	Chic. & R. I	89⅜
400	West. U. Tel	41	45	do	89
30	do	40	7	P., F. W. & C	95⅛
100	do	41⅛	800	do	96
100	Boston W. P	31⅞	200	do	96⅛
15	Adams Ex. Co	64	100	Tol., W. & W	38⅜
1300	do	65			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$15,000	Ohio & M. C	23⅛	1500	M. S. & N. I	68⅞
600	Boston W. P	33¼	200	do ... s15	68⅛
200	do	33	200	do ... b3	68⅛
100	Quick. Min	29½	200	do	68½
100	Pacific Mail ... b10	127⅝	500	do ... b10	68⅞
600	N. Y. Cen	98⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	71⅞
300	do ... c	98⅝	400	Chi., R. I. & P	88⅞
100	do ... b3	98⅛	100	do ... s15	88⅝
300	do ... b3	98⅝	100	do	88⅞
500	Reading R	103⅝	500	Chi. & N. W	34⅞
200	do ... b30	103⅞	200	do	34⅞
100	do	103⅝	200	do	34⅞
900	Erie R	63⅛	100	do ... b10	34½
1800	do	63⅞	200	do ... b30	34½
200	do ... b10	63⅞	2100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	61⅞
400	do ... c	63⅝	400	do ... s3	61⅞
2600	do	63⅜	2,0	do ... b10	61⅜
1600	do ... s3	63⅛	500	do	61⅛
1300	do ... b3	63⅛	200	do ... b30	61⅞
200	do ... b4	63⅛	200	do ... b4	61⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Boston W. P	32	200	Harlem Prf	98
200	Con. Greg. Gold	8½	200	Reading R	103¾
100	do ... b30	8⅜	200	do ... b30	103⅞
35	U. S. Ex. Co	62	800	M. S. & N I	68⅜
100	Pac. M. SS. Co	128⅛	200	do ... c	68⅛
200	West. U. Tel	41	100	do ... b30	68⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R	98½	200	do ... b3	68⅜
100	do ... b10	98⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts	72⅛
100	do ... c	98⅝	200	Clev. & T ... c	113
1300	Erie Railroad	63½	100	Chic., R. I. & P ... c	89
3100	do	63⅝	1200	Chi. & N. W	35⅜
300	do ... b10	63⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr	61⅞
800	do	63¾	900	do ... b3	61⅞
400	do ... c	63⅝	800	do	61⅞
500	do ... b3	63¾	200	do ... b30	62
400	do ... b3	63⅝	300	do ... b5	61⅞
260	Hud. Riv. R	96¼	300	P., F. W. & C	95¾
100	do ... s30	96	100	do ... b10	95⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	31½	600	Reading R	103⅝
200	West. U. Tel	41¼	800	do	103¾
100	N. Y. Cen ... b10	98⅝	200	do ... s5	103⅝
100	do ... s3	98½	400	do ... b10	103¾
800	Erie Railroad	63⅞	400	do ... s3	103¾
1300	do	63¾	200	Chic. & N. W	35
300	do ... b10	63¾	1800	Chi. & N. W. Pr	61½
800	do ... b3	63⅝	200	do ... b3	61⅝
1100	do	63⅝	800	do	61⅝
200	do ... s10	63½	200	do ... b30	61¾
800	do	63½	1100	M. So. & N. I	68½
200	do ... s15	63¾	200	do ... s10	68⅛
400	do ... b3	63½	100	do ... s15	68¼
1500	do	63⅝	200	do ... s3	68⅜
200	do ... b5	63½	300	do ... b3	68½
100	Ill. Cen	113¾	100	P., F. W. & C ... b3	96
400	Chi., R. I. & P	88¾	100	do	96⅛
300	do ... b3	88¾			

THURSDAY, May 2—P. M.

The fine weather to-day and the increasing ease in money at cheap rates have influenced an active and rather buoyant business to-day in the Public Funds on the Street, and a very active speculation in the Railway market on the Stock Exchange. The feature of the latter is the movement in Erie Common Stock, the fluctuations in which to-day between 63@64¾ ₰ cent. were quite frequent, and marked by immense purchases and sales at the Open Board of Brokers and in the Long Room. The party who are surmised to be carrying the Stock are undoubtedly strong men, as well in skill as wealth, and some of them intimately connected with the administration of the Road; but they are encountered by quite a powerful opposition, recently successful in bearing the general market; and this circumstance adds greatly to the interest in the contest. On one side 70@75 ₰ cent. is looked for at an early day quite as confidently as 55 again on the other side. The transactions are too enormous to hold the question in abeyance long. The chances are that the month of May (if not the next fortnight,) will determine which is right. The fluctuations from last night to-day were 62⅞@64@63¼@64⅛@63¼ ₰ cent. The sales and purchases altogether at 63¼ ₰ cent., or within a small fraction of this price, must have amounted to 15,000 shares.

The other New-York and Western Roads were also excited and prices feverish, but the fluctuations, though frequent, were not marked by the same active business as Erie, nor could they be bought or sold in any considerable amounts at a given price. The Miscellaneous Stocks were again higher on Western Telegraph and the Express Shares, and steady on the Steamships. The State Bonds of Tennessee have recovered 2½ ₰ cent. since Tuesday on the new issue, and Missouris are in good demand.

The Public Funds opened a little weak on the 1862s; sales at 107@⅛, but later, on the London telegrams, sold at 107⅜@107½ ₰ cent. The Gold Room was moderately steady throughout the day, between 135⅛@135⅜, and rather freely supplied with Cash Gold, owing to the large amount of May Interest drawn from the Treasury yesterday. The amount drawn to-day fell off to about $1,000,000 from seven millions yesterday. The Customs Duties for the day, $389,000. The Foreign Exchanges were firmer at the close of the day, on the basis of 109⅜@109⅝ for standard 60-day Bills on London.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made for the Railways, as compared with Wednesday night; the market very feverish, especially on the contest for and against the Erie speculation:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅛	99½	Northwest	34½	35¼
U. S. 5-20s	107⅜	107½	N. West Pref	61¼	61⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106¼	106¼	Rock Island	88⅞	89
N. Y. Central	98¼	98½	Fort Wayne	95	96¾
Erie	63¼	63½	Pacific Mail	128⅛	128
Hudson	95⅞	96	Quicksilver	29½	29½
Reading	103¼	103⅞	W. U. Telegraph	40⅝	41⅛
Mich. Southern	68¼	68½	Mariposa Pref	20⅝	[illegible]
Illinois Central	114	113½	Ohio Certificates	23¾	23¼
Pittsburgh	71¾	71⅝	American Gold	135⅛	135⅜
Tennessee 6s	62½	63	Bills on London	109½	109⅝

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., 1867	132½	5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107½
6 ₰ cent., 1868	128	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107½
6 ₰ cent. coupon, 1868	130	5 ₰ cent. rev., 1874	102½
6 ₰ cent. reg'd, 1881	110½	5-20 registered, 1865	105⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	110½	10-40 reg	99
5-20 registered, 1862	105¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	99
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106¼
5-20 registered, 1864	105¼	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₰ c., 1870	103	Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	99
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108½	Indiana 5s	91
N. Y. 7 ₰ c. B'y loan	108⅛	Indiana 2½s	90
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex c	62⅝
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee new bds.	62
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Virginia ex c	45
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	North Carolina, ex c	45¾
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	North Carolina, n. bds.	46
N.Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Missouri 6s	95¼
N.Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. 1s.	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1870	100	California 7s	117
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1881	120	Connecticut 6s	100
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1886	102½		

And the following bids for the City Bank Shares. The First National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *ten per cent*; the Pacific National an extra Dividend of *five per cent.*:

New-York	120	Bank of North Am'a.	104
Merchants'	115	Hanover	113
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	125
Union	116	Nassau	106
America	136½	Corn Exchange	118
Tradesmen's	144	Continental	103½
State of New-York	106	Commonwealth	106½
Commerce	113½	Park	141
Mechanics' Bk'g Assn	107	Central National	110
American Exchange	111½	Fourth National	105
Bank of the Repub.	114½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	92½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	87	Han. & St. Jo conv	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Lack. & West'n Bds	96
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	88
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	96	Tol. & W. 2d M	75
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	67½
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888.	87	Gal. & Chic. Ext	98
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st M.'77.	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	96
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102¼
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f.'85.	102½	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	98¼	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Har. Con. M. & S.F., '65	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M..	94
Har. 3d mort., '68	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M	73½
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Chi. & A., 1st mort	99¼
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₰ c.	95½	Chi. & Alton Income	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1875	108½	Chi. & Miss. 1st M	84½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	87
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	76½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	73	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	78
Chic. & N. West. S. F	92	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort	103
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	83	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $7,762,366 84; Payments, $11,432,567 36; Customs, $389,000; Gold Notes, $594,000; Balance, $110,803,075 83.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 2, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 19 bbls. Ashes, 3,479 bbls. and 10,483 bags Flour, 172 bags Corn Meal, 4,550 bushels Corn, 511 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 340 bbls. Pork, 161 pkgs. Cut Meats, 15 pkgs. Lard, 131 pkgs. Beef, and 337 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at $8 62½ for Pots and (nominally) $13@$13 25 for Pearls ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet and depressed, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18¾c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16½c. in gold, ₰ lb. Stock, 61,065 pkgs., against 129,206 bags same time last year.

COTTON—The rather more encouraging news from Europe has imparted more steadiness to the market since noon, and a fair business has been transacted at rather better prices. Middling grades, closed at 28c.@29½c., ₰ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,370 bales, against receipts of 1,170 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,111
Receipts last week	6,953
Receipts preceding week	8,405
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	295,946
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	532,485
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	225,571
Exports since Sept. 1	414,615
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,309
Estimated stock on hand here	185,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,658,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,181,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	420,000

EGGS—Have been more freely offered, and have been in moderate demand at reduced prices, including Jersey extra brands, at 20c.@21c.; State and Pennsylvania, 19c.@20c.; Ordinary Western, 18c.@19c.; Western, by Express, 19c.; Canada, 18c.@19c. ₰ dozen.

FRUIT—Domestic Apples are in light demand. Cranberries are dull. We quote: Apples, selected, $6@$7; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $16@$18; Cranberries, Jersey, $10@$14. ₰ bbl.; Dried Apples are without movement; Peaches are quiet. Small fruits are unchanged. Apples, State, 9c.@11c.; Apples, Western, 8c.@9½c.; Apples, Southern, 5c.@7c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 40c.@42c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@13c.; Cherries, new, pitted, 46c.@50c.; Blackberries, 23c.@24c.; Raspberries, 48c.@50c.; Plums, 33c.@34c. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour shows a further improvement of 10c.@20c. ₰ bbl., on a fair business. Sales since our last have been 11,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $10 75@$11 75; common to good Extra State at $11 90@$13; good to choice do., do. at $13@$14 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12 90@$14 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$10 75	@11 75
Extra State	11 90	@13 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	12 00	@16 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	12 90	@14 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	14 05	@16 25
Extra Genesee	14 10	@16 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	16 00	@19 50

Southern Flour continues in demand and buoyant; sales have been reported of 450 bbls., at $12 60@$14 20 for ordinary to fair extra, and $14 25@$18 for fair to very choice extra do. ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour has been in fair demand at $13 70@$16 50 for extra ₰ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is in good demand at from $8@$8 90 ₰ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey; $6 20@$6 25 for City, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 370 bbls. and sacks, at $16 50@$17 ₰ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have advanced about 2c. a bushel on a good demand, chiefly from millers. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $3 50; interior to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 60@$2 75½, and White California at $3 25@$3 40 ₰ bushel. Corn has been in active request at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales since our last 137,000 bushels, at $1 38½@$1 40, closing at $1 39½ for Mixed Western, in store; $1 34@$1 37½ for new Mixed Western, and $1 38½ for White Western, ₰ bushel. Oats have been in brisk request at advancing prices. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 77c.@81c. as extremes, and State at 85c.@86c., and small lots at higher rates, ₰ bushel; sales 170,000 bushels. Barley is held firmly, but is quiet. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels, including Canada West at $1 26@$1 30, and State at $1 15 ₰ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 25@$1 30 ₰ bushel. Rye is in demand and buoyant. Sales 15,000 bushels at $1 55@$1 60 for Western, and $1 65 for Canada, free, ₰ bushel. Beans are without change; prime hand-picked are steady and firm at $3 75@$3 85 for Marrows, and $3 30@$3 40 for Mediums, with light demand. We quote: Prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 50@$3 60; Prime Beans, Marrows, new, $3@$3 50; Prime Beans, Mediums, new, $2 80@$3 25; Prime Beans, Mixed Parcels, $1 50@$2; Peas, Canada, $1 35@$1 40 ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been less active at $1 85@$1 95 for shipping, and $2@$2 22 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand and firm, including new at 30c.@65c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Have been inactive to-day, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba, at 44c.@58c., ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 72½c.@75c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $5 56¼@$6 62½; Resin at $3 87½@$9 50 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at former quotations, including Crude Whale at 75c.@78c.; Bleached Whale at 90c.@92½c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@67½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 37 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is dull and heavy at 15½c.@16 for Crude; 24½c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes for the past week have been dull and prices have declined. The stock on hand is quite large and sales are small, principally for local trade. We quote: Peach Blows, $2 50@$3; Mercers, $2 50@$3; Jackson Whites, $2 38@$2 62; Buckeyes, $2@$2 50; Dyckman, $3@$4; Chilian Reds, new, $2 25@$2 38; Sweet Potatoes, $4@$5 ₰ bbl. Onions, Red, $2 25@$2 50; Onions, White, $5@$6; Turnips, Russia, 75c.@87c., ₰ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $6@$12 ₰ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Poultry is in fair demand, and the market is steady. Wild Pigeons are more plenty and lower. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 24c.@25c.; Fowls, 21c.@23c. ₰ lb.; Geese, $1 50@$2 50; Ducks, 75c.@$1 25 ₰ pair; Wild Pigeons, $2 25@$2 50 ₰ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, chiefly on speculative account, at much higher but irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,150 bbls., in lots, at $22@$23 50 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 25 cash and regular way; $22@$22 12 for one-year old Mess; $18 87@$19 50 for Prime, the latter rate for extra, uninspected; $21 75@$22 for Prime Mess, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 8¼c.@9½c. for Shoulders and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ₰ lb.; sales 335 pkgs. Bacon is in fair request and steady; sales 416 boxes at 11⅛c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c.@ for Cumberland Cut, and 12¾c.@12¼c. for short Clear, ₰ lb. Lard is steady, but quiet; sales have been reported since our last of 820 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13⅜c. ₰ lb. Beef continues in request at previous rates. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and heavy; sales 150 tcs. at $38 50@$39 for India Mess, and $32 75@$33 for Prime Mess. Beef Hams continue in moderate request at $40@$41 ₰ bbl.; sales 142 bbls. Butter is in demand at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@27c. for very inferior grease to prime Western, ₰ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 10c.@18c. ₰ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business thus:

New Crop Butter continues in very light receipt for the season, and invoices are taken promptly at our quotations. Old Crop Butter of superior quality continues to arrive, and in the absence of a full supply of new, meets with a fair demand at about quotations. The market continues well cleared of low grades of Western and State and Grease Butters, which are freely taken for export. The total receipts for the week ending this day, are 8,384 packages. The increase in the manufacture of dairy products this year will, without doubt, be large, and while conceding that the make of Cheese will be fully one-quarter more than the heavy yield of the past season, the surplus will not be abstracted from the Butter crop, but will be accounted for in the large numbers of milch cows which have been added to the dairy interest, stimulated by its great success. Butter will, therefore, in amount of crop be in excess of that of last season, and we repeat that the only safe and correct policy for dairymen to pursue is to be free sellers at rates that will enable all classes to be consumers, and that all attempts to control market prices by withholding stock and misrepresenting amounts made or held must eventuate in a similar if not worse wreck of their interests than the one that is presented to them and the Butter trade at the close of the old crop of the season just passed. Our quotations have been firmly maintained during the week, and are unchanged.

FRESH CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, ₰ lb.	30	@35
Half-firkin tubs, ₰ lb.	38	@30
Welsh tubs, ₰ lb.	25	@28

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Fine to extra State dairies, ₰ lb.	28	@30
Good to fine State dairies, ₰ lb.	22	@25
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ₰ lb.	20	@25
Common to fair State, ₰ lb.	15	@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ₰ lb.	13	@15
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ₰ lb.	12	@14
Grease Butter—firkins, ₰ lb.	10	@12

Old crop Cheese has continued dull and heavy during the week just closed, except some few extra dairies of late makes, suitable for City trade, which have been jobbed at 18c.@19c. New Cheese has arrived more freely, and, as usual, the haste to forward the new crop to market has prevented proper attention to make and curing, and the result is a quantity of unsalable trash, which injures the character of the daires materially. What was really merchantable sold at rates varying from 12c.@16c. ₰ lb. We note the export of Cheese from this point to Liverpool and London, for the two past years, as follows: From April 1, 1865, to April 1, 1866, 640,752 boxes of 50 lbs. each; from April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1867, 890,950 boxes of 50 lbs. each; excess last year over the previous one being 250,198 boxes of 50 lbs. each. We also note the fact that the local consumption and Southern demand for Cheese has increased largely over any previous year. The demand for export for the coming crop will be greatly decreased unless at a considerable decrease in price below the range of last year. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₰ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₰ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₰ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₰ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₰ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₰ lb.	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₰ lb.	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₰ lb.	13	@14

Stocks in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	May 1, 1867.	April 1, 1867.	May 1, 1866.
Clear	539	1,081	227
Mess	72,682	54,815	69,804
Thin Mess	1,148	826	821
Prime Mess	7,239	3,754	4,445
Prime	9,433	4,243	3,826
Rumps	783	116	223
Refuse Mess	828	223	327
Refuse Prime Mess	89	95	79
Refuse Prime	175	87	78
Other Refuse	250	263	786
Uninspected	13,427	33,667	9,828
Grand total, bbls	106,593	99,181	90,424

BEEF.

	May 1, 1867.	April 1, 1867.	May 1, 1866.
Repacked Mess	653	475	8,498
Repacked Chicago Mess	4,124	4,446	6,191
Railroad Beef	....	16	117
Refuse Mess	137	180	81
Refuse Prime	11	....	....
Other Refuse	73	112	392
Tcs. Prime Mess	1,205	510	1,265
Country Mess	397	371	2,126
Uninspected tcs	422	2,414	2,804
Uninspected bbls	1,744	1,719	3,440
Grand Total, tcs. and bbls.	8,766	10,213	24,874

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at previous figures. Sales since our last, 925 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10c.@12½c., and 154 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 13c.@15c. ₰ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 51,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 105,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; also 38,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet at previous figures.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in April.

	Kentucky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total.
Stock April 1, '67, hhds.	12,812	629	24	20	13,485
Received since	5,107	289	—	6	5,402
Total	17,919	918	24	26	18,887
Delivered since	4,985	317	3	—	5,305
Stock May 1, 1867, hhds	12,934	601	21	26	13,582
Stock May 1, 1866 hhds	19,159	835	17	20	20,031

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock April 1, hhds	3,819
Received since	1,412
Total	5,231
Delivered since	1,643
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse May 1, 1867	3,588
Stock May 1, 1866	7,090

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April.

	Havana.	Yara.
Stock on hand April 1, 1867—bales	7,830	770
Received since	1,972	42
Total	9,802	812
Delivered since	1,308	426
Stock on hand May 1, 1867—bales	8,494	386
Stock on hand May 1, 1866	7,205	272

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 51 tcs. Lard at 15s. ₰ ton; 29 hhds. Tobacco at 25s., and 450 bales Cotton on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 8,000 bushels Canada Peas at 5½d., and 38,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ₰ bushel. For other ports light engagements were reported.

Sales of Real Estate—May 2.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

1 lot west side 10th-av., 50.5 ft. north of 57th-st. 25x100	$3,[illegible]
1 lot adjoining	3,[illegible]
1 lot north side 77th-st., 100 ft. west of 11th-av., 25x100	[illegible]
3 lots adjoining, each	[illegible]
1 lot south side 63d-st., 375 ft. west of 8th-av., 25 x100.5	[illegible]950
1 lot south side 104th-st., 280 ft. west of 4th-av., 25x100.11	[illegible]200
1 lot south side 105th-st., 280 ft. west of 5th-av., 25x100.11	1,250
2 lots adjoining, each	1,200
1 lot north side 114th-st., 350 ft. west of 8th-av	1,20[illegible]
3 lots adjoining, each	1,200
Brooklyn Property.	
1 lot n. w. cor. Centre and Columbia sts., 20x100	700
1 lot north side Columbia-st., 13 ft. east of Mill-st., 27x100	900

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN experienced Protestant girl, competent to take the entire charge of children, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can give unexceptionable City reference from her employer. Can be seen at No. 86 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL OF 17 desires a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress; she is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands her business perfectly well in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, also pastry and bread; is willing to go a short distance with a family in the country; also understands the duty of a dairy; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 110 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY, respectable young girl as a good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at the corner of Wilson-st. and Kent-av., Brooklyn, E. D., front room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; a Protestant (Episcopal;) can do all kinds of family sewing; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; embroider; has first-class City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 11 Ninth-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSmaker in a private family; she understands all kinds of family sewing in general, and operates on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. For further particulars call at No. 48 West 20th-st., at her present employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from one month old, and is capable to raise an infant by hand; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR, FIRST-CLASS laundress, who understands French fluting, clear-starching and every branch of her business, a situation in a private family, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has no objection to go to the country and take care of growing children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 35 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands City or country business thoroughly, or would take a housekeeper's place; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 436 East 14th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for her infant's nurse, who can be highly recommended at her last situation, and can be seen for two days at the shirt-store, No. 306 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COOK AND A chambermaid and waitress; City or country; neat, active and capable; good washers and ironers both; also two smart active young girls for light wages, &c. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as good cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; the best of reference. Call at No. 295 Avenue A, first floor, back room; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference and can be especially recommended by her present employer for good temper and kindness to children. Call at No. 52 West 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; fully understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business thoroughly; soups, meats, pastry and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker, and willing to do the coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist in chamberwork; has the best City reference. Can be seen this day at her present situation, No. 195 East 10th-st.; new No. 125.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry and all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-cream; best City reference. Call at No. 321 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid; City references given. Inquire at No. 144 West 18th-st-place, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY CAPAble young woman as nurse; is a neat sewer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 398 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 154 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a private family as laundress or as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; the best of reference given. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; has City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE by a respectable and trustworthy woman, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 23 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS who thoroughly understands her business; can give first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 321 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's till suited, at No. 29 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation in a plain, pious family as first-class cook; City or country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 80 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 118 St. Mark's-place 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking thoroughly; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, house-cleaning by the day, or washing and ironing; has the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 340 4th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to go with a family for the Summer months; Can be seen at her present employer's No. 17 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as lady's maid or seamstress, or to take the charge of young children; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 29 7th-av., near the U. P. Church.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, or to assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, by a Protestant English woman. Apply at No. 13 Madison-av., corner of 24th-st., where she has lived the past nine years.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation to take care of children in a family that is going to travel for the Summer; best of City references given. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK OF many years' experience a situation in a private family; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 63 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Call at 144 West 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and to assist with washing; best of City references for both; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Apply, for two days, at No. 283 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first-class cook and excellent baker, the other as first-class laundress; understands fluting. Call at No. 346 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl; is neat, respectful and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress; is a very good laundress, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 West 16th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would do fine washing, or take care of a baby; no objection to the country. Call at No. 444 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISTERS; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as laundress and chambermaid; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 441 10th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR Scotch wet-nurse; one who has lost her infant preferred; City reference required. Apply in person at No. 143 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 East 40th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting and her business in all its branches; no objection to chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as seamstress and lady's maid; no objection to take care of growing children; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid, or to assist with the washing or waiting; City or country; good reference given. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who can take the place of a man waiter, a situation; understands the care and management of silver. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WHO is a superior pastry cook, a situation either in a private family or Summer house; best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH NURSE AND plain sewer, a situation as nurse, or to attend an invalid lady or gentleman in the City; good references; Apply at Mr. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION in a Summer-house, boarding-house or private family, by a good cook. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries and fluting; or would assist in waiting; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches, including baking and pastry; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor, near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as competent waitress; would do chamberwork and washing; can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 553 3d-av., near 39th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS who thoroughly understands her business; can give first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 East 24th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting, &c.; has lived in the best of families; City references can be given. Call at No. 11 6th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and sewing, or willing to do general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 277 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid or to travel with a family West. Call on S. A. Richie, No. 20 Greenwich-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; and can be seen at the residence of her late employer, No. 7 West 28th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has nine years' best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK OF many years' experience, a situation in a private family; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 63 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 337 East 12th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, TO GET washing and ironing in her own house; can flute or would go out by the day. Apply at No. 132 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person a situation to teach children, or wait on an old lady, or as lady's maid. Address M. M., Hudson City Post-office. Best reference given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A place as nurse; can do plain sewing; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 192 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference for both. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 29 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as nurse and seamstress; competent to take the charge of children; best of reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, 27 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

A GOOD OPERATOR, WITH HER OWN Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands making fine shirts and ladies' and children's under-garments; would go out by the day or week in private families. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st.

A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUATION for a woman as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing, with fluting; she can come highly recommended. Apply from 10 to 12 at No. 22 West 24th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, &c., City or country, wanting good, capable, civil servants and German girls, can be suited promptly at the large American and Foreign Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived the last seven years; no objection to the country. Address a note to K. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant married man; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City reference; leaving in consequence of the family going to Europe. Call on J. MADDEN, No. 948 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR gardener, to take entire charge of a gentleman's country place; has lived 16 years with last employer and leaves on account of place being sold. Address T. S. McNULTY, Hyde Park, North River.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN A SITUation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; has first-class reference; can drive four in hand if required; is a Protestant. Call or address W. G., No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable steady man; understands his business in all its branches perfectly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address T. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first-class man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and all connected with them. Can be seen or address W. G., at the private stables No. 2 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as coachman and groom; is sober and steady; careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; with seven years' City reference. Address Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; is a Protestant; can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Call or address T. W. B., McNichols livery-stable, No 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; his wife to do washing, ironing and cooking; the best of City reference. Address, for two days, J. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; is a single Protestant man; has first-class reference from former employer; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 3, for two days. Ask for THOMAS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference. Call, or address C. WELLMAN, saddle-maker, No. 934 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man of temperate habits as coachman; is experienced in the care of horses; has a knowledge of gardening. Can be seen this afternoon at No. 109 West 40th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German young man as gardener; understands greenhouse, graperies, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 96 Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference. Call on or address J. B., for two days, No. 116 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman or groom; has the best City reference from last employer. Apply or address for two days No. 483 7th-av., corner 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARdener and farmer by a married man with a small family; can give good reference from former employers. Address X., at seed-store No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a sober, steady married man; can give the best of reference; can milk if required. Inquire for G. W., No. 2 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR packer, in a store where a sober, honest man's service is required; can be highly recommended. Address A. B. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; has no objections to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Address C. C., Box No. 256 *Herald* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTable man and his wife, without incumbrance, to take charge of offices or buildings, or would go into service, the man as waiter, the wife as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to what part; good reference given. Address C. CHAMBERLAIN, Station D, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands the business; no objection to City or country; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address C. WELLMAN, saddle-maker, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or as coachman and groom, by a respectable single young man, a Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly, is willing and obliging; has the best of City and country references; the country preferred. Address for two days A. M., care G. S., No. 519 Grand-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and groom; is a careful driver; would go to the country and make himself useful; has no family; has lived four and half years in her last place in this City. Can be seen at or address No. 21 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS groom and coachman by a respectable man of long experience in Europe and in this country; can be highly recommended by last employer for sobriety and civility; no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as gardener; understands the care of horses and cows, and will make himself generally useful; can come well recommended by his present employer. Address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GARDENER AND cook by man and wife; the man as vegetable gardener; understands greenhouse and grapery; the wife as first-class cook; both are competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a respectable young man, (German;) has the best City and country references. Address I. G., care of Dodworth & Sons, music-store, No. 6 Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; the best of City reference from his employer. Can be seen at No. 152 East 21st-st., new number.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A colored man who can give the best of City references. Apply, till Saturday, at his present employer's, No. 65 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman, with City reference. Address J. P., Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th-av.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A good writer, is anxious to get into some nice business; has a knowledge of several branches now; will give perfect satisfaction; knows the City well. Address W. J. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED in a lawyer's office by a young man who has had considerable experience in the business; satisfactory reference given. Address G. T. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COTTON MILL OWNERS WANTING A good superintendent or manager of many years' practical experience may address Box No. 141 Fishkill, on the Hudson, N. Y.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

$20 WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON procuring a situation as porter or shipping clerk in a wholesale house, for a young man of good character; satisfactory references given. Address JAMES, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF A POSItion in a real estate office, with a view to learn the business; compensation at first small; good references. Address WILL, Station E, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; THE MAN TO take charge of a horse and carriage; must be a careful driver, &c.; the woman to do the general housework of a family of three persons; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Those who can come well recommended as to honesty, sobriety and capability, may apply to J. HEWLETT, 79th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN FOR A packing-box manufactory; must have some knowledge of machinery and be thoroughly acquainted with the business; also, an experienced sawyer. Address, stating salary expected, &c., C., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH HOUSEKEEPER, cook; one well drilled for her situation, and who can give the best of references for honesty and capability; none other need apply. Call for the lady's address at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY, for office duty, about 14 years of age, residing in New-York. Address Box No. 4,086 Post-office, in own handwriting.

WANTED—A CLEVER SEAMSTRESS, WHO understands hairdressing; a Protestant preferred; good references required. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE; salary first year $100. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 4,535 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress; residence Staten Island. Apply at No. 3 Rutger's-place, City, 10 to 12 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.
A family school for boys under 14 years of age. Twenty-first session opens May 6.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

GERMANY.—BOARD AND TUITION MAY BE had for a few young ladies in Hanau, a pleasant city near Frankfort, O. M.; best references. For particulars address Dr. HINKEL, General Post-office Box No. 1,153, New-York.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

AT $2 50, WRITING, 20 LESSONS; ARITHmetic and writing or book-keeping, $10; spelling and grammar, $5 each. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery; Brooklyn College removed to No. 347 Fulton-st.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys, reopens in new building April 24. Inspection solicited. H. W. SIGLAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.—A FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

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MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
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NEW WAREHOUSE,
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FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
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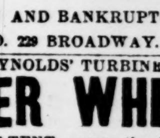
PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY,
BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
OF THE LATEST STYLE,
to the public at Wholesale Prices,
AT NOS. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent Secretary beds cheap.

A REQUISITE—SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED, no leathers or strings, $6 to $10. Salesrooms No. 76 Varick-st., near Canal; warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER



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WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery, near Canal-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA. LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SHAMROCK, THE FLOWER OF ERIN. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in Irish Life.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, PEEP O'DAY BOYS. Characters by Edmund Falconer, W. H. Whalley, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Amelia Harris, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Mr. J. M. Ward, Mr. A. W. Fenno, Mr. Humphrey Bland and a full cast.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Adelaide Ristori as ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY and THE YANKEE DUELIST. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON JUAN DEL JONARIO. THE HURDLE ACT ON A ROCKY MOUNTAIN BUFFALO, EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA and THE MAN ABOUT TOWN. Characters by Griffin, Christy, Burbank, Boyce and Hughes.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S ENTERTAINMENT. RIPPLES ON THE LAKE.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The general anxiety to keep the peace on the Continent is clearly manifested in the fact that the time for the meeting of the London Conference is changed to next Tuesday, five days earlier than the understanding of Wednesday. It is said that the diplomats are so far prepared that there will be no impediment to this early session.

Fenianism is reaping the reward due to suicidal folly. The prisoners BURKE and DORAN, tried at Dublin, have been convicted and sentenced to death on the 29th of this Month.

GENERAL NEWS.

Later advices from Mexico confirm the reports of the defeat of the Imperialists at Queretaro, the death of MIRAMON, and the flight of MAXIMILIAN. The Liberals at the battle of Queretaro fought under the leadership of Gen. DIAZ, and are highly elated at their success. The Imperialists were in a starving condition previous to the fight, having been surrounded by their enemies for some time and entirely cut off from their supplies and all prospect of relief.

Brevet Major GEORGE W. CORLISS, Commissary of Subsistence attached to the Freedmen's Bureau at Pass Christian, Miss., was violently assaulted a few evenings since by a young man named JAMES MCCAUL. Major CORLISS was quietly walking in the street when he met ten or twelve young men belonging to the "Brothers (Jesuit) school" of that place. Young MCCAUL placed himself in front of the Major calling him a "d—d Yankee," and tried to push him off the walk. Major CORLISS resisted, and was thereupon severely beaten. The act was rendered all the more cowardly from the fact that the Major is an officer of the Invalid Corps, and not able to defend himself.

R. L. DAVIS, revenue officer, W. A. WRIGHT, E. H. MAXWELL and JOHN E. CASSIDY were arraigned before the United States Commissioner in Boston yesterday, charged with conspiring to defraud the revenue. It is alleged that they had secured the drawback on a large quantity of whisky for export, and, instead of shipping the whisky, had substituted water for the liquor, thereby making about $17,000. They were held in $10,000 each to answer.

The workingmen of St. Louis held a grand demonstration yesterday in favor of the Eight-hour Law. About 6,000 men, representing nearly all trades, turned out in procession with flags, banners, mottoes, devices and music, and after marching through the principal streets a meeting was organized, which was addressed by several politicians and mechanics. A conflict with employers is anticipated, and a general strike is threatened unless the eight-hour system is adopted.

The workmen of Chicago and their employers are now at swords' points regarding the eight-hour system of labor. The workmen insist that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor, and the employers refuse to accept it. Yesterday the workmen, to the number of several hundred, visited several lumber-yards and shops and compelled them to close. The police were called into requisition, but no riot had occurred. Trouble is anticipated before matters can be adjusted.

Messrs. ALLIS, WATERS & Co., bankers in Rochester, N. Y., suspended on Tuesday, and made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are about $75,000. The cause of this failure is understood to be Western Union Telegraph stock, of which the firm has carried a large quantity through the late decline.

A duel was fought at Townsend Bridge, Ky., on Tuesday, between NOAH S. ALEXANDER and ISAACS HANSON, both Kentuckians. Five shots were exchanged, when the seconds interfered and put a stop to the affair. HANSON received a slight wound in the hip, and ALEXANDER escaped unharmed.

The schooner *Merrimac No. 2* foundered off Long Point, Lake Erie, on the night of the 22d ult., and the Captain and all the crew, excepting a young man named MENILLY, were drowned. There were two brothers MENILLY on board. The cause of the vessel's foundering has not transpired.

A petition is before the President praying the return of the Louisiana statue of WASHINGTON, which was taken from Baton Rogue in 1862 and shipped to Washington. The President, as yet, has made no decision, but will doubtless grant the petition.

J. HASBROUCK, the alleged bank defaulter, was Cashier of the First National Bank of Hudson, and not of the First National Bank of Newburgh. The latter bank has fortunately not suffered from any misfortunes of the kind.

The Worcester (Mass.) Horse Railroad Company voted on Tuesday to surrender its charter and franchise, take up the track and dispose of the property, unless some new organization comes forward and purchases.

A few nights ago a party of men went to the premises of one JOHN UHLENBORGH, Harmony Township, Forest County, Ohio, tied the old man, who is over 70 years of age, to the bed, and robbed him of over $3,000 in money, making good their escape.

Thousands of cattle have died in Kansas during the past Winter from exposure and lack of proper food. The mortality has been especially severe in the southern part of the State. One company has lost twelve thousand in two or three weeks.

The woolen factory of CHARLES ATKINSON, at Fairport, ten miles from Rochester, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The property is insured for $20,000.

ABNER W. C. REDMOND, who was convicted of murder by the Circuit Court of Charlottesville, Va., and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. PEIRPOINT.

WILLIS MCMANNING was arrested at Gosport, Ind., yesterday, charged with the murder of JOHN S. JOHNS, telegraph operator at that place, on Tuesday night.

The Cincinnati Board of Health has divided that city into seventeen districts, and appointed a physician for each, at a salary of $600, to attend the poor.

The Boston Model Lodging-house Association has become a success in every particular. A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. has just been made, and of its 166 tenants only one has died in the past year.

There is a scarcity of wheat in Minnesota, and it is reported that the Governor is about to request the citizens of that State to abstain from shipping any more down the river until after harvest.

The gold received at the Custom-house at Boston for the first four months of the present year amounts to $5,699,183, against $1,553,098 for the corresponding period of 1863.

Gov. GEARY has signed the death warrant of GOTTLIEB WILLIAMS, fixing his execution for June 4. WILLIAMS killed an old lady named MILLER last Fall.

The St. Lawrence Canal was opened on Wednesday, and large shipments of produce are anticipated.

CARL SCHURZ has purchased an interest in the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, and will immediately enter upon the duties of editor.

There was a slight fall of snow at Indianapolis yesterday morning. The damage to the fruit is considerable.

The profits of the Massachusetts State Prison for the present financial year will be $20,000.

The Canadian Parliament is further prorogued until May 16.

LOCAL NEWS.

An examination was had yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of MATHEW HENDERSON, an Orderly at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, who is charged with inhumanly treating a dying patient named JOHN THOMPSON, on Sunday last. Two witnesses were examined but nothing new was elicited. It is expected that the examination will be concluded to-day, when, if Justice DODGE decides that there is probable cause as against the prisoner, the Coroner will disinter the body and hold an inquest.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The resolution authorizing the Mayor to employ counsel to test the validity of the law transferring the licensing power to the Police Commissioners was concurred in. The resolution to provide badges for each member of the Common Council was passed over the Mayor's veto. The report of the Finance Committee of the other Board on the tax levy was received and laid over.

The members of the Marine Life Saving Commission yesterday visited the Free College, of the City of New-York, for the purpose of witnessing a series of experiments by Prof. DOREMUS, of that institution. The experiments performed by Mr. DOREMUS proved satisfactorily the power of carbonic acid gas, sulphurous acid gas and liquified ammonia in extinguishing fires in close compartments on shipboard.

The case of G. L. FOX, of the Old Bowery Theatre *vs.* FRANK QUEEN, editor and proprietor of the *Clipper*, upon a charge of libel, was called up for examination yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court. After the testimony of Mr. FOX, upon cross-examination, had been submitted, an adjournment was had until the 9th instant.

The Radical Republican General Committee met last evening at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street. No business of importance was transacted. The Committee has secured permanent quarters at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held their annual meeting last evening, and elected their officers for the ensuing year. Reports of officers and committees were read and accepted. The Society is shown to be in a most promising condition.

The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution yesterday instructing the Committee on Markets to report on the best method of obviating the objections to our present system of public markets. The report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy was taken up, amended and adopted.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday the usual summary disposition was made of fourty-four cases. Twenty-one prisoners were found guilty and three acquitted.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday, Commissioner JAMES B. NICHOLSON was elected President, and JOSHUA PHILLIPS Secretary, for the business year now commenced.

THOMAS L. ROSSER, formerly a Major-General in the Confederate Army, lectured last evening at the Cooper Institute on "The Last Days of the Army of Northern Virginia."

It is said that two-thirds of the $600,000 contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the great Portland fire in July still remains in the hands of the Committee.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday and elected their officers for the year. A communication was read from the Macon Board of Trade, appealing for relief for the sufferers in the Cotton States.

The Board of Health yesterday, resolved upon the route of travel for cattle through this City and the number of each drove.

The Excise Board yesterday resolved to grant licenses to 385 applicants, for the ensuing year.

Breadstuffs, Pork and Cotton were in more demand yesterday, and firmer in prices. Other kinds of Produce and Merchandise were quiet. Freights dull.

Have States any Rights?

Unable to control the Convention which is to revise the Constitution of Maryland, the Radicals of that State threaten to appeal to Congress for intervention, that Federal power may shape matters to their taste. In the same spirit, Radical journals in Tennessee are declaring in advance that the approaching election will not be permitted to change the State Executive. If BROWNLOW cannot be reëlected by votes, they declare, Congress may be relied upon to come to the rescue, and to declare him Governor by virtue of its will. The Nashville *Press & Times* says that "he who supposes that ETHERIDGE, even if elected, would be suffered by Congress to rule Tennessee, knows little of its iron will and determination."

Without entering into the merits or demerits of the candidates, it is impossible to observe with complacency these recurring indications of a desire to fall back upon Congress for whatever may be necessary to secure Radical mastery. The policy of Congress toward the South is no longer regarded by the extremists as exceptional, but is applauded and justified as equally applicable to the Border States, if they can be made Radical in no other way. For the present, Maryland and Tennessee are held to be fit subjects of Congressional treatment. But if these States, why not Kentucky, which is perversely Anti-Radical? And if Kentucky, why not also Connecticut? If ETHERIDGE is not to be allowed to take his seat in the event of his election, how happens it that Gov. ENGLISH has been allowed to deliver his inaugural? And if Maryland may not revise its own Constitution, why should New-York be suffered to exercise the privilege?

The principle is the same in all the cases. The right is the same in all. And the fact that the extremists shrink from the application of their view to all is a sufficient reason for saying that it should not be applied to any.

Paying Out of the Gold Interest for May.

The Sub-Treasury began on Wednesday the payment in this City of the semi-annual interest on the Five-Twenty 6 per cent. Bonds. The amount of this interest due on the 1st inst. is between twenty-four and twenty-five millions in gold. Of this great aggregate, about seventeen million dollars are payable in New-York, and the remainder at other points. Of the sum disbursed in this City, nearly half is on foreign account—that is to say, it is payable as interest on bonds held in Europe—nearly the whole of which interest is drawn in New-York. It is estimated by high authority that at a recent date, we had something like three hundred million dollars of these bonds in the European market; but as the aggregate is constantly enlarging, an estimate at any time can only be approximately correct. There are now considerably over one thousand millions of Five-Twenties of the various issues afloat altogether; but as the volume is constantly being increased by the conversion of Seven-Thirties, a precise statement can at no time be made on this point either.

Of the May gold interest payable at the Treasury Office in this City, nearly seven millions of dollars were drawn on the first day—most of it in gold certificates, as there was no export demand for the coin. This shows an unusual promptitude on the part of large holders in drawing on this occasion; but the balance of the interest comes out more slowly. The European coupons, the bulk of which reach here before the date when they are due, are converted as quickly as possible, and the banks which hold these securities largely, draw their interest in like manner without delay. Many private investors hold back for their own convenience, or until the rush at the Sub-Treasury is lessened.

We suppose all newspaper readers understand that a large part of last week's fall in the market value of these bonds in Europe was owing to the fact that they were quoted "ex-coupon"—that is, without the May interest, which had previously been rated as part of their value. So that if from the apparent decline of five or six per cent. we subtract the semi-annual interest of three per cent., it will be seen that the actual decline was, after all, but small, even during the war panic.

The National Treasury is now, as always, abundantly supplied with gold for the payment of the interest on its obligations. Even the present enormous disbursement will take much less than a quarter of the store which Secretary MCCULLOCH has on hand.

The Political Future.

The political history of the past two years has been little more than a record of the triumphs of what was originally the Abolition Party, and which has since become the ultra, absolutist element in the Republican Party. This element has driven that party from the constitutional position which it held down to 1864,—and from one point to another,—each more "advanced" and extreme than its predecessor—ever since that time.

Where this movement is to stop, or whether it is to stop at all, is matter of conjecture. If it does stop it will be from compulsion and not from choice. Every victory thus far has proved to be only the precursor of new demands: and this is quite as true now as it was a year ago. They have secured universal suffrage for the blacks of the Southern States, with the exclusion from the ballot-box of a large portion of the whites:—they have abrogated wholly the supremacy of law as administered by the civil tribunals, and have subjected the South to military control,—and they have succeeded in giving Congress absolute authority in the National Government. For all this thus far they have had the general acquiescence and support of the people.

It becomes a matter of considerable importance to watch carefully all indications as to what this restless, insatiate and potent element of the dominant party proposes to do next. What they *propose* to-day may be *law* to-morrow. Judging from the past, it is very likely to be so. We publish this morning a letter from Senator SUMNER and an article from the *Anti-Slavery Standard* which will be read with interest in this connection.

Mr. SUMNER's leading object in his letter is to insist upon subjecting suffrage in all the States North and South to the regulation of Congress. He demands that the States shall no longer be left free to define the qualifications of voters within their limits, but that this shall be done by Congress. And he frankly avows that the specific object of this fundamental change in the practice of the Government, is to secure the negro vote in all the States for the Republican Party. "There are Northern States," he says, "where the votes of the negroes can make the good cause safe beyond question," and he is therefore in favor of giving the negroes the right to vote in every State without consulting the Constitution, laws or will of the people thereof. The fact that the Constitution of the United States recognizes, in express and explicit language, the right of each State to regulate the suffrage, and to prescribe the conditions of its exercise within its limits, is passed over by Mr. SUMNER as utterly unworthy of notice. He condescends not to forget "the hesitations" which have been experienced on the subject, but that is all.

If Mr. SUMNER and his friends can make it so, this is to be henceforward a plank in the platform of the Republican Party. Thus far it has not been enforced as a doctrine absolutely essential to political salvation, but we cannot rely on the indefinite indulgence of this gracious and gratuitous toleration. Those Republicans who hesitate to assert and uphold the absolute authority of Congress to control the suffrage in every State, will very soon come to be denounced as the confederates of Copperheads and rebels.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, which has been for some time past the fruitful source of inspiration for the "advanced" wing of the Republican Party, is still more sweeping, though not more peremptory, than Mr. SUMNER in its demands. It opens by branding the Republican majority in the Fortieth Congress as treacherous and cowardly. It shirked the impeachment of the President, which, with more candor than wisdom, it declares to have been the object for which it was convened. It pronounces the adjournment to July a contemptible trick. It denounces the Republican Congressmen as venal and corrupt,—charging them with having sold themselves for office in the most scandalous and disgraceful manner. It names individual members whom it holds subject to this serious charge,—among them BINGHAM, BLAINE and BANKS, while its denunciation of individual Senators is even more direct and emphatic.

After this cheerful opening of its vials of wrath, the *Standard* reads a solemn warning to those Republicans who seek to emancipate the party from the domination of this ultra-radical element. It graciously informs them that the only reason why the Republican Party has been suffered to exist hitherto is the fact that the Radicals found it the "*most available instrument* for doing *their* work;"—and it warns them that whenever that party *ceases* thus to do the work of the Radicals, it will be abandoned and destroyed.

These pleasant intimations are followed by an invitation to the Democratic Party to come near enough to allow the Radicals and the negroes to reinstate it in power. That such an alliance is by no means impossible would seem evident from the action of the two parties in the last Congress. The ultra Radicals and Democrats coalesced more than once during that Congress, and the Radicals secured more than one of their most signal victories by the help of Democratic votes. Thus the Democrats and Stevens men voted down the proposed qualifications,—and secured *universal* suffrage for the negroes of the District of Columbia. And the same coalition at a later day secured the partial disfranchisement of the whites in the South, while it gave the ballot to the Southern negroes without qualification or distinction of any kind.

What has been, may be. Meantime all we have to do just now is to watch the current of events.

Investments in Land—Risks and Drawbacks.

A morning cotemporary gives strong and frequent counsel to citizens of all classes to become, at the earliest moment practicable, proprietors in the soil.

The advice is in some respects sound. But like all generalizations on questions of social and industrial progress, it ought to be carefully subjected to the test of experience. It is easy enough to get a general assent to the economic doctrine that land is cheaper now than it will be thirty years hence, whether the valuation comes to be made in Maine or in Minnesota. No one is likely to controvert the assertion, that a city lot, or a country farm, if one only had the spare funds to invest in either, could be procured for a smaller amount of money now than in the next generation over most of the habitable portions of the continent. To broad, strong, incontrovertible points of that sort there is nothing to oppose in the shape of fact or argument. The subject only seems to invite discussion when we try to deal with the more promising classes to which the advice is tendered. Our cotemporary is judicious enough to dissuade intending purchasers of real estate from going in debt even to secure an interest in the soil, and it is precisely at this point where any unqualified recommendation to invest in lands begins to halt.

Addressed to hard-working men who have no handicraft—who depend, say on small monthly wages in stores and counting-rooms in the larger cities, or who earn daily wages in some line of unskilled labor—the advice to buy land is about as practical as would be a kindly recommendation to start a new emigrant steamship line on the Atlantic. Both investments most probably would pay in the end, if managed as discreetly as men of prudence, sagacity and frugal habits usually manage their affairs. The head of the Astor family, beginning poor, laid the foundation of the largest fortune in real estate that has ever been, or probably ever will be, made on this continent. The late Mr. SAMUEL CUNARD, starting as a clerk out of a small counting-room in a colonial town, established the greatest steamship line on the ocean to-day. Both rose above the necessity of serving others, first by habits of industry and self-denial in early life, and next by using whatever spare means they had in investments and enterprises which they individually knew something about. If Mr. CUNARD had turned a real estate speculator, he might have died a pauper. Who would bet on Mr. ASTOR's success as a steamship owner and manipulator of Government postal contracts, had he thrown himself into that sort of work?

But, turning from unskilled workmen, whose savings, under existing prices, including shelter, clothing, sustenance, and so forth, too generally forbid their contemplating homesteads, how does the theory of a proprietary interest in the soil come home to the artisan class? Take masons, carpenters, moulders, iron and brass founders, stone-cutters, millers, and others, who have a craft, proficiency in which must nearly always command employment. Suppose that ten per cent. of this skilled class put by something for a rainy day, and in five or more years have got a thousand dollars in the savings bank:—is it altogether wise or safe to urge them to rush into real estate investments?

Of the class of artizans which we have named, probably not one in a hundred knows anything about real estate; of its actual value, either in the city or in the country; of any profitable mode of acquiring it; of the best methods of using it after it is acquired, either for building purposes in the city or for farming purposes in the country. On the other hand, the better half of the artisan class in this and every other large city may readily find opportunities for investment in the particular line of business in which they are experts. Their available interest as joint employers of labor will ordinarily be in proportion to the skill and the character which commend them to those in whose service they have risen. That interest will grow as they devote their savings, not to outside speculation in land or anything else, but to make good their standing as working partners in the craft they know.

As purchasers of lots in the City, or as farmers in the country, the most skilled and the most honest mechanics are far more likely to become miserable victims of the plundering class of speculators, than millionaires or even moderately comfortable owners of real property. Unless the chances for the purchase of real estate are peculiarly favorable, the skilled workman will always do better in placing his savings where he knows what is the return they ought to bring, where they are under his own eye, where he is improving the gains from his particular trade, instead of throwing that trade aside; and where he finds his skill and activity put to the best account that is possible, until he has gone through a hard and dangerous second apprenticeship in work altogether new to him, with faculties dulled and early ambition comparatively deadened.

There can be no absolute rule applicable to the acquisition of real estate, or any other thing in the shape of property. Men will do as their habits and inclinations lead them. But it seems to us out of place to lecture either of the classes we have referred to—the skilled or the unskilled laborer—on the prime importance of becoming landowners. To the unskilled such advice, under the present pressure of taxation and the extravagant cost of mere living, is simply tantalizing. In the case of the artisan class, such advice given without qualification cannot be shown to be sound.

Maximilian and Mexico—The Emperor's Misfortunes.

After the departure of the French troops from Mexico, MAXIMILIAN stayed there on a point of honor. The Liberal leaders refused honorable terms to those who had upheld the Imperial cause, whether military officers or civil functionaries, and swore that they would avenge all the wrongs they had suffered under the intervention. MAXIMILIAN felt and declared that he could not desert his followers under these circumstances. He would struggle to secure better terms as long as it was possible for him to struggle at all, or, at last, he would accept the fate of those who had adhered to his fortunes during the stormy years in which he had worn the Imperial purple. When, shortly after the French left, it was seen that the threats of the Liberals were to be bloodily executed—when three or four massacres of Imperialist prisoners took place in quick succession—MAXIMILIAN redoubled his efforts to compel JUAREZ to grant such terms as an adversary had the right to demand. In moving from the City of Mexico, and planting his army at Queretaro—in placing a competent garrison at Vera Cruz, and others at various strong and important points—it certainly seemed that he could hold out long enough to extract other treatment than that of the gallows. Since he moved to Queretaro, moreover, he has never ceased to carry on negotiations with JUAREZ; and there is reason to believe that the latter could at any time have brought the war to an end merely by offering a general amnesty to those who were serving on the Imperial side.

By continuing the struggle thus long, however, it would seem that MAXIMILIAN has not only failed to gain the point he was after, but has sacrificed himself. If the report we have from the Liberal authorities be true, that after the fall of Queretaro and the wreck of the Imperial army, MAXIMILIAN decamped to parts unknown or concealed himself in the captured city, then the Imperial cause has come to an end in such a way that ESCOBEDO can work his will upon his enemies without interference. If our Mexican news had not so often proved false, there would be less doubt of the veracity of the details of the present intelligence. We venture to predict that, if it prove true, there has been defection on the part of Imperialist leaders serving under MAXIMILIAN. For, up to latest accounts from the Imperialist camp, MAXIMILIAN was not only able to compete sharply with the army besieging his position, but he was careful to keep open his communications with the capital, so that he could effect a retreat in case Queretaro was captured. Were the latest news not so positive that the broken-down Emperor had "secretly fled," we should have surmised that he had retired with such army as he could control to the City of Mexico, there to prepare for another siege, and try again for better terms than the gallows. If he has really fallen into the sanguinary hands of ESCOBEDO we can only hope that the remonstrance of our Government against his execution will be heeded.

It is noteworthy that simultaneously with the report that MAXIMILIAN has been brought to bay and his army destroyed, we have the announcement that one of the Mexican leaders has "pronounced" against JUAREZ, and in favor of ORTEGA. This is not the first movement we have had in this direction; and if we do not quickly have more of them, we must give the Mexicans credit for having opened a new chapter in their turbid history.

The New Fire Commissioners.

Three or four years ago when the question of substituting a paid Fire Department in place of the *effete* volunteer organization was earnestly discussed, a very general desire on the part of our citizens to bring about the change was manifested. The advantages of a properly-administered paid Department over the system then existing were apparent to all except those who were actuated by purely selfish considerations. The change was made, and nearly two years have passed since the abrogation of the old system, while few of the salutary results which were to flow from it have shown themselves.

This fact was apparent, and to none more so, than to those partisans who sought most earnestly to disguise it. The blame however ought not to rest upon the paid system but upon the gentlemen who were unfortunately appointed by the Governor to administer its affairs, whose action among themselves was inharmonious from the beginning, and who, besides, lacked the practical education which alone fits for the position of an executive officer. This old Board of Officers has been displaced, except in the case of Commissioner ABBE, who was by far the most useful member of the Commission. Retaining his services and associating with him four men of practical experience and great ability in controlling organized forces, the Governor has selected men whose appointment seems eminently fit to have been made.

On Wednesday the new Commission was organized with the election to the presidency of Major-Gen. SHALER, commanding the First Division New-York State Militia, who has resigned his office as Supervisor to use some of the large experience he has obtained as a soldier in the service of the Fire Department. The other members of the Commission are Messrs. GALWAY, MYERS and WILSON, the former of whom has been an active member of the Fire Department for many years, and is well and favorably known throughout the City, and especially in the Ninth Ward, where he has long resided. Mr. MYERS has also received the right sort of training for his new position, having brought his executive talent to bear on the conduct of the affairs of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, of which he was Superintendent for many years. Of Mr. WILSON's capacity for the duties he has assumed, nothing need be said when it is known that he has been a member of the Metropolitan Police Department from the time of its organization, and has worked himself up to the rank of Captain through all the intermediate grades, by the simple force of merit, resigning one position of trust for another more responsible and important.

With the advent of the new Commissioners, we may, therefore, reasonably hope for a steady advance in the efficiency of the Department. We are satisfied that the people will judge fairly and support heartily an organization which is so important to the well-being of the community. What we want, and what we have a right to expect, are efficient and harmonious action among the members of the Commission, and prompt, energetic and honest discharge of duty on the part of their subordinates. Disasters may happen, but with confidence that the Department in all its ramifications is in the hands of men who understand their business, and are doing their best to perform it, the public will be satisfied.

MINOR TOPICS.

Letters from St. Petersburgh are very contradictory with respect to the reception of the new treaty by the public. They resemble the wavering and uncertain comments of a morning cotemporary on the same subject—one day we are told that Mr. SEWARD was mad to buy the Russian territory, and the next that he has never done the country a greater service than in concluding the treaty. Which opinion our cotemporary will eventually anchor to we cannot imagine, but evidently he will not be assisted to a decision by public opinion in Russia. The people are taken by surprise, and great opposition to the treaty is anticipated. The Press is opposed to the sale of the Russian possessions, contending that they were worth far more to the nation than seven millions of dollars, and ought not to have been parted with under any circumstances. At the same time it is asserted by others that the Emperor has got the better of the bargain, and that the territory was not worth half the money it has been sold for. It is said that the negotiation has been conducted so secretly as to take even the Emperor's Ministers by surprise. We may rest assured that the more the resources and capabilities of the territory become known the better pleased we shall be with the latest addition to the Republic.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, some members of the House of Commons have been strangely violating the usages of society of late. Irritated by certain incidents of the session, they have been overheard to apply abusive language to each other in the corridors of the House. We gather that such epithets as "liar" and the like have not been uncommon. This is very disgraceful, and our cotemporary justly denounces the offending parties. To call a man foul names is no sign of courage in these days, for dueling is abolished, and the person to whom the epithets are applied cannot chastise his assailant without rendering himself liable to the attentions of the Police. If A calls B a liar, B may knock A down, but he will find himself in the Tombs very soon after, or get himself involved in a series of disgraceful scenes. The *Pall Mall Gazette* justly remarks, that "the man who has recourse to verbal abuse in order to ventilate his anger or his disappointment only affords proof that he is himself a cowardly ruffian, against whom the voice of society should be unanimously raised. Offenders of this kind, in attempting to dishonor others, doubly dishonor themselves." It is a little curious that it should be necessary in these days to read such a lesson to members of the House of Commons. Although the incidents which provoke it are not explained, we may be sure that they were sufficiently grave to justify the rebuke. Who were the offenders?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN urges upon Mr. SUMNER the duty which now devolves upon the United States of interfering still further in the affairs of Mexico. "After all that we have done," says he, "shall we do no more?" Whatever we may wish or think, it is fast becoming clear that we shall not be able to refrain much longer from exercising our just influence in Mexican affairs. The pressure of events is urging us on, and it is too late to think of changing their course. We have put our hand to the plow, and we cannot look back. Great nations have not only their interests to study, but duties which demand to be fulfilled, and which cannot be evaded without danger or discredit. In driving the French from Mexico, and thus shattering into pieces the new Empire, we assumed a certain responsibility, from the inevitable consequences of which we cannot now recede. We should be sorry to see the crisis precipitated; but at some future day the voice and the arm which will bring back order to Mexico, set at rest contending factions, and revive the ancient glories of the Empire, will be the voice and the arm of the United States. The time is not yet; but when it arrives we should be untrue to our destiny if we failed to take advantage of it.

All the stories recently published about Gen. LEW WALLACE's fillibustering, or preparing to fillibuster, or purposing to fillibuster, in Mexico, are fictitious. Gen. WALLACE is now in this City—having only recently returned from a visit to Mexico, where he was received with great distinction by the Liberal Government; but he neither went there nor came here with any purpose of engaging in a fillibustering movement, either against MAXIMILIAN or any one else. It is well enough known that some two years or more ago, about the time the rebellion was breaking down, and when it seemed that the French intended to establish a Foreign Power permanently in Mexico, Gen. WALLACE labored with great energy in this country to aid the cause of the Mexican Republicans; and there were even reports in the North that he would not be unwilling, in certain contingencies, to head an American legion in an excursion to Mexico, without violating our neutrality laws. But now that the French are gone, that MAXIMILIAN is overthrown, and JUAREZ everywhere triumphing, there is no need of outside aid for the cause of Mexican independence. There *is* an important kind of service that the American Government could render Mexico in these times; but we shall probably not be impelled to its performance until the people comprehend how damaging is the everlasting anarchy of Mexico to all the interests of the American Continent.

The prospects of peace in Europe must be somwhat discouraging to those of our newspaper strategists who had already commenced showing the French and Prussians how they could whip each other by adopting their plans of campaign. We observe that one journal, published close to the setting sun, and which reached us simultaneously with the announcement of the Peace Conference, has just succeeded in showing VON MOLTKE how, by "stratigising" neatly between the Moselle and the Meuse, and between the Meuse and the German Ocean, and by keeping in his eye such points as Ramillies, Jemeppe and Oudenarde he might soon march his Prussian columns deep into the heart of NAPOLEON III. It is a pity to think that so much *haute strategie* should be thrown away.

The Americans who had intended to visit Europe this Summer, but who have lately been shaken in their purpose by the threatenings of war, may now take courage again. There are many other signs that peace will prevail this Summer, beside the calling of the Peace Conference. But before the *Great Eastern* makes her next trip from this port we shall know the results even of the Conference at London. The agents of the *Great Eastern* expect to get a considerable proportion of their passengers from the Western States; and to accommodate these the question of peace or war must be decided by the 20th. We think likely it will be, and probably in a way agreeable to travelers and tourists.

We certainly do not see why any one need wish other than success to the different bodies of journeymen in various trades, in their efforts now being made to carry on business for themselves in their respective callings on the *coöperative* principle. This "coöperative principle" is not at all a dangerous thing in itself, and is no novelty, either in theory or practice. It is already illustrated in thousands of instances in this City, where two, three, or half-a-dozen persons of the same craft, each person possessed of small capital, combine their labor and means, in order to carry on business upon their own account in one business establishment. This is really the coöperative principle; and its enlargement so as to include in one business establishment the means and labors of say a hundred persons instead of half-a-dozen, may be a perfectly legitimate industrial and financial movement. We warn all concerned in the new movements, however, that it is very necessary they should be carried on upon strictly *business* principles, and managed in every instance by the most thoroughly capable men. It is for the lack of attention to these things that so many previous efforts in the direction of industrial coöperation, on a large scale, in this and other countries, have failed. The fussiest fellows, the noisiest talkers, and the most incompetent and untrustworthy persons have too often succeeded in thrusting themselves into controlling positions; and when, as a consequence, failure has followed, we have heard the "coöperative principle" unjustly blamed as the cause of it. For our part, we should be pleased to see the new movements succeed. We believe that they offer the very best means for carrying on a large number of trades in a great city with a population situated like ours.

The pressing need of reconstruction in the South is strikingly exemplified in the returns of the Commissioners of Emigration for the month of April. Five years ago it was alleged and believed that the existence of Slavery repelled strangers from the South. Slavery no longer exists, yet of more than twenty-five thousand immigrants landed at this port last month, only five go to Arkansas, five to Alabama, one to Florida, nine to Georgia, thirty-eight to Louisiana, one to Mississippi, two to North Carolina, ten to South Carolina, one hundred and sixty-three to Texas, and fifty-five to Virginia. All these States get but 277, while Illinois alone takes 2,625, New-England more than 2,000, and even inhospitable Canada nearly 300. The South has most urgent need of this laboring element; she has land in abundance, and of the sort which "when tickled with a hoe will laugh with a harvest;" yet in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of political and social affairs the brawn and muscle of Europe turns away to the comparatively sterile North. One hundred thousand skilled agriculturists from Europe or elsewhere might redeem an empire below the Ohio River. But "the situation" deters them, and until the perfect restoration of order and the complete rehabilitation of the people, no considerable current of immigration will set in that direction.

County immigration societies are accomplishing wonders for Missouri and Kansas, and Minnesota journals are recommending the adoption of the plan by the people of that State. The West has never been backward in efforts of this character. Wisconsin may attribute its marvelous growth in no small degree to the unflagging energy with which its advantages have been made known to every country in Europe. The same may be said of Illinois, whose Central Railroad Company has for many years shown a saving faith in the efficacy of advertising as an agency for attracting immigrants. The South, if wise, will profit by these experiences. It seems to realise the importance of inducing immigration, and from some localities we hear of arrangements for inducing foreign labor to seek a new home. But nothing like Western enterprise and energy has yet been displayed by the South in this matter. Perhaps we ought not to expect either enterprise or energy pending the adjustment of its political relations, and particularly pending the confiscation agitation. The latter, however, is a phantom which will vanish before a prompt acceptance of the conditions of the Reconstruction Law; and with restoration or reconstruction perfected, only the supineness of the Southern people can deprive them of a large share of the benefits of immigration. By-and-by, we hope to hear of a living stream flowing as constantly to Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas, as now it flows to the lusty West.

The Illinois law fixing a day's work at eight hours, "when there is no special contract or agreement to the contrary," gives rise to unpleasant but not unexpected complications. The idea prevalent among the supporters of what is known as the eight-hours' movement no doubt is, that for that specified period of work a full day's wages should be paid. That misconception has already been rudely dispelled at Chicago, where workmen employed by the day have been compelled to submit to a reduction of wages corresponding to the diminution of labor. In many instances manufacturers have adopted the rule of paying at a given rate per hour, which under the circumstances is the most equitable, though perhaps the rule which will bear most heavily upon the workers. In other cases, employes of corporations, interpreting the law literally, insist that it shall be understood as limiting the period of work to eight hours. The employes of the Toledo and Great Western Railroad, at Springfield, protest that the Superintendent has no right "to compel them to violate a law of this State by working ten hours per day." The law, it is needless to remark, admits of no such construction, but simply defines what constitutes a day's work, leaving employers to make any arrangement which their business requires. There is really no business that can prosper but with eight hours' labor, and since the question of payment remains, and always must remain, independent of legislation, it is not easy to perceive what advantage can accrue to workmen from the change. The whole movement partakes of charlatanry. If labor would redeem itself from oppression, real or fancied, and would insure to itself a more equitable share of its products, it will turn to account the resources of the coöperative principle, rather than rely upon legislation for results which no law can achieve. Intelligent organization in reference more especially to the means they earn, will accomplish more than aught else for their happiness and prosperity.

Alabama is taking her stand in the rank of gold-producing States. The Philadelphia Mint the other day assayed and tested gold of a very fine quality sent from Atauga County, about in the middle of the State. This is in direct southwest range with the gold belt extending through Northern Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, and is very probably the continuation of that curious zone of slates, talcose, chloritic, hornblendic and micaceous which inclose an infinite series of small, kidney-shaped quartz veins, all more or less auriferous. These were the sources from which nearly all our American gold was produced before the discovery of that metal in California, the Southern States yielding an average of a million dollars yearly, sometimes running far above that sum. They are said to

have been worked by civilized men as long ago as DE SOTO in the sixteenth century, but if they are now taken up with resolute energy by the Southern people and with judicious care by Northern capitalists, they may point a happier moral than civil war, and adorn a brighter tale than any romantic legend of Spanish adventurers.

"The "oil-fever" has been over and done with so long, that petroleum is now rarely mentioned by the generality of people, and when spoken off at all it is with a grim smile of chagrin at past follies. But it has by no means disappeared as an element of trade, it has merely ceased to be a speculation and begun to be a business. This is most natural. When oil was first "struck" as a commercial product, forced upward by the immense quantity of gas, which always seems to be in reserve waiting for fit opportunity, it spouted into the air with a fury and volume that attracted the eyes of the world. But the pressure gradually ceased, and the noisy flood of talk and excitement subsided until the "flowing well" has settled into a practical, legitimate industry, which yields according to the amount of pumping applied to it. So it happens that, with all the other matters of commerce, petroleum has felt its just proportion of the war-like rumors from abroad, and its low prices have been still further depressed. Large holders of oil in the regions of its production have been storing it for better prices, until a half million of barrels have been accumulated. Not only that, but fron tankage to the extent of a half million barrels more is reported, so that by holding back a million barrels the owners are making a direct effort to control the market. The especial point, however, toward which the largest producers are trying to work, is the perfection of some process which, by accomplishing a cheap and complete combustion of the carbon, shall make petroleum a fuel superior to wood, peat or coal. This is their grand desideratum, and as many ingenious men are working at the problem it stands a fair chance of being solved.

The premature death of the impeachment agitation is indicated by the fact that no quorum of the Judicial Committee could be found on Wednesday at Washington. The ardent impeachers were all absent, two out of the three members who actually came to the trysting-place being Democrats. If the other members drag themselves to the Committee rooms it will scarcely be with any great confidence in the success of their undertaking. Events have passed them by. Before they could get their impeachment fairly in motion the campaign for the next Presidency would absorb the attention of the public, and the impeachers would be discovered wrangling among each other over a *caput mortuum*. The people would not be disposed to take an interest in a contest for the removal of President JOHNSON on the very eve of their being called on to elect his successor. Besides, these extreme measures are dangerous at a juncture like the present, since it is not to the interest of any party to risk making more enemies than necessary. Even "advanced" Radicals cannot afford to indulge in false steps. The Judiciary Committee might as well turn its attention to some subject in which its labors would be of benefit to the public.

Those who know the value of real estate, the rate of rents, and the profits of property on Broadway, must find a ceaseless source of wonder in the fact that so many pitiful and paltry buildings, of two and three shallow stories in height, still disgrace that great thoroughfare. In some few instances, it is true, there are insurmountable legal and other obstacles that prevent the demolition of these concerns and the erection of better structures in their stead. But the reason in much the greater proportion of cases is that lot owners are pecuniarily unable to erect worthier buildings, and at the same time are unwilling to dispose of their property at fair prices to those who are able to expend capital upon it. They hold on for a rise, and a further rise, and still another rise; and though every year brings a rise greater than their previous dreams, they are still unsatisfied. This sort of thing is greatly damaging to Broadway, to its business and all its interests, and causes its disfigurement by hundreds of wretched houses, which would be a disgrace to a third-class Western town.

The opening of the Exhibition of the National Academy each year furnishes occasion for very bitter and unseemly quarrels among the artists about the *hanging* of their pictures. This year the quarreling seems to be more general and violent than ever, and though we have as yet had no such display as that of an artist cutting his picture out of its frame with his jack-knife, we have had displays of temper that threatened to be more dangerous. We think with apprehension of what these squabbles may come to in future years. In view of this, would it not be well for the managers of the Academy to permit those artists who are *quite* overpowered with emotion and rage, because of the hanging of their pictures, to remove them from the walls before the opening of the Exhibition? They could then get up a second or rival exhibition, in which they might agree, or try to agree, upon a plan of hanging their pictures, by which all parties concerned would be perfectly satisfied. The Academy, we have no doubt would, even under these circumstances, have its walls covered with canvases; and, on the other hand, we have no doubt that a rival exhibition of the "Badly-Hung" pictures would be as popular as the "Rejected Addresses" once were.

Let the taxpayers of New-York take courage. Their lot might be worse. Their burden, this year, according to Comptroller HILLHOUSE, will be $22 75 per head, exclusive, of course, of their proportion of Customs' duties. The Bostonians, however, are fated to carry a much heavier load. "The estimated expenditure of the City of Boston for 1867," states the *Advertiser*, "including the State tax, but exclusive of the United States internal revenue tax, is $7,955,000, or about *forty* dollars per head." In other days John Bull was considered the most unfortunate of taxpaying bipeds. By comparison he should now be esteemed superlatively blessed. His total taxation just now is but $9 59, being $13 16 less than that of the New-Yorker, and $30 41 below that of the luckless Bostonian.

We have striking indications now and then of the change which has taken place in the popular sentiment concerning requirements for office. Entire independence of all party considerations and all popular influences was once deemed essential to a Judge of the Supreme Court. But the Washington correspondent of the *Independent* now writes that "there are two men on the Bench of the Supreme Court, placed there by a Republican Administration, who are not always to be trusted;"—but as they are "not fond of personal unpopularity," he ventures to hope their action will be generally satisfactory to the party. The writer evidently does not suppose that he is saying anything remarkable or out of the way. But what would MARSHALL, or JAY, or STORY have said on being held to such a responsibility as this while on the Supreme Court Bench?

City Transit by Water.

Why should it not pay the Harlem or any other river steamship company to run boats to the upper end of the Island every half hour—say from such a convenient point as Peck-slip? The travel this Summer, and every succeeding Summer, until we have a through passenger railroad, would most surely be found to justify half hour trips during at least ten hours of the day. The slow-coach line now running on the East River has become profitable. By doubling the number of its boats, and by making one or two more way-landings, the business might be quadrupled in a month. The migration this year from the lower part of the City to Harlem, Mott Haven, Morrisania and the neighborhood around, far exceeds anything ever known. Boats that do not seek freight can be run through to these points with safety and ease in from forty to forty-five minutes. But before there is any great rush to them they must not only be run regularly but at short intervals. For through travel the present railroads could not possibly compete with an enterprising, well-managed river line. And such a line it surely ought to be somebody's interest—if it is not that of the Pioneer Company—to establish. At the rate at which legislation permitting any feasible through railroad project has heretofore progressed, it would be utterly vain to conjecture when relief may come by any land route. It seems to be the business of the majority of our citizens who are able, and who might be expected to encourage the increase of population within the City proper, to drive it hence. And they must be sanguine persons who hope for any relief to our working poor who are huddled together in one corner of the island, from such a Legislature as the present.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2.

A STATEMENT FROM COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

The President has received a copy of a sworn statement made by Collector SMYTHE in regard to some of the allegations made in the report of the Investigating Committee of the House. He denies in the most explicit manner that he ever made any such remarks about the President's family as one of the witnesses ascribed to him, and asserts that he never gave or promised, in any way, directly or indirectly, a single dollar or consideration of any sort for the office he holds. He declares that he has administered the office with sole regard to the promotion of the public service, and brands as utterly false all the attempts to impeach his conduct. He sends also a letter signed by great numbers of the leading merchants and business men of New-York, declaring that the business of the office was never done more promptly or satisfactorily than it is at present.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The question of what shall be done with JEFF. DAVIS will soon be brought to a head. Judge UNDERWOOD, of the United States District Court for Virginia, yesterday granted a writ of *habeas corpus* at Alexandria, for the purpose of bringing the prisoner before his Court at the next term, which meets at Richmond, Monday, the 6th inst. The writ is directed to Gen. BURTON, the officer in command at Fortress Monroe, and was to-day taken by Mr. GEORGE SHEA, who is associated with Mr. O'CONOR as counsel for DAVIS, to Richmond, where he will place it in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal W. A. DUNCAN for service. The writ is made returnable on the second Monday in May, the 13th inst. With reference to the surrender of DAVIS by the military authorities, it may be stated that his counsel profess to have assurances from the Secretary of War that Gen. BURTON will be directed to obey the writ—in other words, that the military custody of the prisoner shall cease, and that he be surrendered to the civil authorities, to be dealt with under the laws. United States District-Attorney CHANDLER, of Virginia, is here consulting with Attorney-Gen. STANBERY regarding the practicability of a trial at the present term. Mr. CHANDLER desires the concurrence of the Attorney-General in whatever course it may be necessary for him to pursue, but that gentleman has not yet declared his purposes, though he is believed to be in favor of an early trial, as is also Judge UNDERWOOD. DAVIS' counsel will demand his trial or his unconditional discharge. In this connection it may be stated that of the twenty-four Grand Jurors summoned for the present term of Judge UNDERWOOD's Court, nineteen are white and five are colored.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

Messrs. WILSON, CHURCHILL, THOMAS and WILLIAMS, of the Judiciary Committee, arrived this morning, making a quorum of seven members present. A brief session was held, but no witnesses examined. The investigation will be resumed to-morrow, when Gov. BOUTWELL will be here. Mr. WOODBRIDGE is not expected before Saturday. It is the intention of the Committee to conclude their session at the earliest possible date.

EX-MAYOR MONROE, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

JOHN T. MONROE, Ex-Mayor of New-Orleans, who is charged in the report of the Military Commission and the House Investigating Committee with being one of the instigators of the July riots, and his former private secretary, Mr. OVERALL, arrived here to-day, and had an hour's interview with the President. MONROE complained seriously of the rigorous manner in which Gen. SHERIDAN enforces the provisions of the Registration Act, and particularly of his arbitrary removals of civil officers.

Private advices from New-Orleans received here to-day state that the Radical Unionists expect to carry the city at the coming municipal election.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

The official report of the Executive Clerk of the Senate, made under the Tenure of Office Act, to the heads of Departments, showing the number of nominations rejected and not acted upon, makes a pamphlet of twenty-eight pages. It shows that from the commencement of the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Dec. 3, 1866, to the close of the Executive Session on the 20th of April, the Senate rejected 938 nominations; yet of the whole number of appointments, reaching nearly 2,500, exclusive of those for the army, the Senate left unfilled less than forty offices. In one Wisconsin District nine successive appointments for Collector were rejected; the tenth was finally successful.

THE RECONSTRUCTION INJUNCTION CASES.

The argument of the injunction cases will be concluded in the Supreme Court to-morrow. ROBERT J. WALKER, Esq., will submit the case of the State of Mississippi, and the Attorney-General will reply. A decision is looked for on Monday next. Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, expressed the belief to-day that three if not four members of the Court will favor the granting of injunctions. Five is a majority.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Ex-Senator HARRIS and family will leave for their home at Albany to-morrow. He has leased his elegant residence here at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets to M. BERTHEMY, the French Minister, who will occupy it immediately.

The Corcoran mansion, on Lafayette-square, heretofore occupied by the French legation, will be reoccupied the present season by the family of the owner, W. W. CORCORAN, Esq., the wealthy banker, who resided in Europe during the war.

A delegation of North Carolinians waited on the President to-day to ask that in his trip to North Carolina he proceed by way of Albemarle Sound, so as to visit the fisheries there. The President informed his visitors that he had not yet positively determined to take the proposed trip.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Internal Revenue Receipts to-day were $1,766,309 86. The total amount of receipts for the month was $14,414,030 56; making a total since beginning of the present fiscal year, $228,449,604 87.

The three per cent. certificates authorized by the act of March 2, 1867, will not be issued before August. The Compound Interest Notes falling due in June or July, will probably be paid in money at maturity.

The President has recognized JOAQUIN MARCOS DE SATURNEGUI, as Consul for Spain in New-York; FLORENCIO RIVAS, as Consul of Venezuela, at New-York; GUSTAF O. HARA TAAFFE, Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, at San Francisco, Cal.; and FERNANDO MORENO, Vice-Consul of France, at Key West Florida.

SUPREME COURT.

The argument in the case of the Lowell Manufacturing Company *vs.* The Harsford Carpet Company was concluded. No. 174, the land patent case of MCCONNELL *vs.* Commissioner of General Land Office, argued. No. 174, United States *vs.* Pico California land; case submitted, No. 174, SLATER et al. *vs.* MAXWELL REATTY: case argued. No. 175, FELLOWS et al. *vs.* DENNISTON. Question of taxation of Indian Reservation lands. Argument commenced and will consume nearly another day. The argument of the Reconstruction Injunction cases will be concluded to-morrow.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Letter from Senator Sumner—Suffrage in the States.

SENATE CHAMBER, 20th April, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: You wish to have the North "reconstructed," so at least that it shall cease to deny the elective franchise on account of color. But you postpone the day by insisting on the preliminary of a constitutional amendment. I know your vows to the good cause; but ask you to make haste. We cannot wait.

Of course, we can always wait for the needful processes; but there are present reasons why we should allow no time to be lost. This question must be settled without delay. In other words, it must be settled before the Presidential election which is at hand Our colored fellow-citizens at the South are already voters. They will vote at the Presidential election. But why should they vote at the South and not at the North? The rule of justice is the same for both. Their votes are needed at the North as well as at the South. There are Northern States where their votes can make the good cause safe beyond question. There are other States where their votes will be like the last preponderant weight in the nicely-balanced scales. Let our colored fellow-citizens vote in Maryland, and that State, now so severely tried, will be fixed for human rights forever. Let them vote in Pennsylvania, and you will give more than 20,000 votes to the Republican cause. Let them vote in New-York, and the scales, which hang so doubtful, will incline to the Republican cause. It will be the same in Connecticut. I mention these by way of example. But everywhere the old Pro-Slavery Party will kick the beam. Let all this be done, I say, before the next Presidential election.

Among the proposed ways of doing it is by a new Constitutional Amendment. But this is too dilatory. It cannot become operative till after the Presidential election. Besides, it is needless. Instead of amending the Constitution, read it.

Another way is by moving each State, and obtaining through local legislation what is essentially a right of citizenship. But this again is too dilatory, while it turns each State into a political maelstrom and submits a question of national interest to the chances of local controversy and the timidity of local politicians. This will not do. Enfranchisement is a national act, proceeding from the National Government and applicable to all the States. *Enfranchisement, which is the corollary and complement of emancipation, must be a national act also, proceeding from the National Government and applicable to all the States.* If it be left to the States individually the result, besides being tardy, will be uncertain and fragmentary.

There is another way, which is at once prompt, energetic, and comprehensive. *It is by act of Congress, adopted by a majority of two-thirds in spite of Presidential veto.* The time has passed when this power can be questioned. Congress has already exercised it in the rebel States. I do not forget its hesitations. Only a year ago, when I insisted that it must do so, and introduced a bill to this effect, I was answered that a Constitutional amendment was needed, and I was voted down. A change came, and in a happy moment Congress exercised the power. What patriot questions it now? But the power is unquestionable in the other States also. It concerns the rights of citizenship, and this subject is as essentially national as the army or the navy.

Even without either of the recent Constitutional Amendments, I am at a loss to understand how a denial of the elective franchise simply on account of color, can be otherwise than unconstitutional. I cannot see how, under a national Constitution which does not contain the word "white" or "black," there can be any exclusion on account of color. There is no such exclusion in the Constitution. Out of what text is this oligarchical pretension derived? But, putting aside this question, which may be clear or to the jurists of the next generation than to us, I vouch the authoritative words of the Constitution, making it our duty to guarantee a republican form of government in the States. Now the greatest victory of the war, to which all other victories, whether in Congress or on the bloody field, were only tributary, was the *definition of a republican government* according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. A government which denies the elective franchise on account of color, or, in other words, sets up any "qualifications" of votes in their nature insurmountable, cannot be republican; for the first principle in a republican government is equality of rights, according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And this definition, I insist, is the crowning result of that war which beat down the rebel ion under its feet. It only remains for Congress to enforce it by appropriate legislation.

But there are two recent Constitutional Amendments, each of which furnishes ample and cumulative power.

There is, first, the amendment abolishing Slavery, with its clause conferring on Congress the power to enforce it by appropriate legislation, in pursuance of which Congress has already passed the Civil Rights Act, which is applicable to the North as well as to the South. Clearly, and most obviously beyond all question, if it can pass a Civil Rights Act, it can also pass a Political Rights Act; for each is appropriate to enforce the abolition of Slavery and to complete this work. Without it the work is only half done.

There is yet another amendment recently adopted by three-fourths of the loyal States, which is itself an abundant source of power. After declaring that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are "citizens," this amendment proceeds to provide that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;" and Congress is empowered to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation. Nothing can be plainer than this.

Here, then, are three different fountains of power in the Constitution itself, each sufficient; the three together three times sufficient; each exuberant and overflowing, the three together three times exuberant and overflowing. How, in the face of these provisions, any person can doubt the power of Congress, I cannot understand. But alas! there are doubters always.

I have already sent you a copy of my bill to settle this question by what I call the "short cut." Give us your vote. Of course you will.

Believe me my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

THEODORE TILTON, Esq.

The Radicals and the Republican Party—A Radical Pronunciamento.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard, May 4.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 27, 1867.

The adjournment of the First Session of the Fortieth Congress is a fitting occasion for a review of the Political Situation. Legislative protection has been withdrawn from the country at a time when over the broad surface of eleven States the life of no Union man and no black man is safe beyond the shadow of a Federal bayonet; and also at a time when one branch of the Government is actively used in the service of unrepentant rebellion, and another branch, mildewed with years, clings to the infamous precedents of a slaveholding dynasty. The Fortieth Congress betrayed its trust. Its session had better never have never been begun. *The object for which it was convened, the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson*, was evaded in the most shameful manner. The Judiciary Committee had been taking evidence for three months, but refused to give the country the result of its labors. The people wanted no secret investigation of this subject. The open record was sufficient for conviction. But for the purposes of Republican party politics it was deemed best to proceed in such a manner that while the country might be deceived into the belief that an honest inquiry was going forward, nothing should in reality be accomplished, and the subject be smothered in a committee-room for nearly a whole year. The adjournment to July was a contemptible trick. The most untavorable time and date were chosen, so that no quorum would probably assemble. Who wishes to visit Washington in the heat of midsummer, and the day before the Fourth at that? The Pacific Coast Senators went home when the Senate adjourned—other Senators go to Europe for the Summer. There is no intention of having a session until December, and the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON has for the present received its *quietus*. If the Carnival of Blood should open in the South this Summer as it did last, these recreant public servants may receive a settlement at the hands of an indignant people.

But there is something behind all this more startling than any cowardice, or evasion of plain duties. It is the corruption and venality of the Republican Congressmen. A considerable portion of the party has been debauched by the offices which ANDREW JOHNSON had to bestow. The men who pledged themselves to vote for adjournment (and consequently to kill impeachment) were promised any places they might wish for themselves or their friends. The trading out of offices for the past two months has been the most scandalous exhibition of the kind in the history of the Government. Does the country realize that its honor has been sacrificed, and its safety imperilled by the greed of emolument among its trusted representatives? The intrigue, of which this was the fruit, commenced with a dinner at a certain club house in this city. It was there ascertained what Republicans were pliable, and where pap judiciously administered would serve to prevent impeachment and get rid of Congress. BINGHAM, BLAINE and BANKS are the most noted names in this business. Against this influence STEVENS, BUTLER, LOGAN and BOUTWELL maintain a gallant resistance; but the river of patronage was too deep and wide, and they were forced to give way.

These facts should impress upon the people that lesson so often enforced by the Abolitionists—"put not your trust in politicians." A silly confidence in the integrity of public men is a weakness that forms one of our greatest political dangers.

There are a few men whom we believe would never "sell the truth to serve the hour." Let such receive our full support. But trust absolutely no one. Hold every one who has the power to mould the future of America, up to the highest standard of political duty, and let no eminent services in the past, nor the good intentions of the present, excuse a faltering course.

Apropos of the Connecticut election a cry comes up from the Conservative Republican Press that the Radicals are ruining the party—the NEW-YORK TIMES, Providence *Journal* and Springfield *Republican* join in the demand that the Radicals shall be sloughed off. We wish to say to these gentlemen that *the Republican Party owes its existence, its vitality and its success entirely to the fact that it was the most available instrument for doing the work of the Radicals, whose presence in its ranks is the breath of its nostrils. The moment it ceases to be of use to them it will be abandoned, and its corpse will be found on the highway, near the spot where the bones of the old Whig Party lie bleaching.*

It was a great misfortune to the country that when the party for the overthrow of Slavery was organizing it should have received into itself nearly all the old Whig leaders. It was not a matter of choice with them. They had nowhere else to go. As a class, with few exceptions, they never had any belief in the principles of human equality, or any trust in the people. Every triumph for liberty has been wrung from their reluctant and often treacherous hands. Their bowels constantly yearn for the Compromise dirt of 1850. A conspicuous example of this class of politicians is the present Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and by courtesy leader of the Senate, JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio. His course up to the present hour has been one constant effort to baffle and defeat every measure for the security of human rights in America. The Pro-Slavery virus which in his brother, the General, is not concealed works in him, if more secretly, not less surely. He and all his class are continually striving to rescue pieces of the accursed craft they did their best to save.

If the Democratic party has the sagacity to discard its Copperhead leaders, and raise the banner of "Universal Suffrage and Universal Education," it might regain power and hold it for another generation. The Radical vote combined with the negro vote will decide the next Presidential election. Whichever party gets their suffrages will win. The blacks are not to be deceived by any intrigues of their old masters at the South, or the Copperheads and Republicans at the North. They will vote for their friends. And BENJAMIN F. BUTLER or some man of equal fidelity will surely get their vote sooner than GRANT, or FESSENDEN or COLFAX.

In the meantime let us address ourselves to the work laid out by our great leader, and which is the paramount duty of the hour: "No admission of rebellious Territories without a Constitutional Amendment guaranteeing universal education and universal suffrage within the borders of every State."

BAL D'OPERA.

Although the *Bal d'opera* given by the Southern Relief Association at the Academy last night was by no means the pecuniary success anticipated, its social features were of the redemptive type and quite sufficient to mark it as one of the prominent delights of the festive season.

The Committee under whose supervision the ball was prepared and managed, was very large and equally influential among a certain class of our citizens. That class turned out *en masse* and in superb toilet on this occasion and did their best to ensure the success of the evening. Unfortunately there are not a sufficient number of very rich people in the City to throng the Academy, and the average public caring very little for names honored and known alone on 'Change, seem to have ignored the affair almost entirely, so that what promised to be a magnificent tribute of generosity to the suffering women and children of the South, was comparatively, a very slim amount.

Beyond the interest which necessarily attaches to any movement in behalf of the unfortunate people for whose benefit the ball was given, and the elegant dresses of the ladies who graced the box circle and occasionally stepped with n the mazy ring, there is nothing to recall as peculiarly notable. It is quite sufficient to say that on no occasion has the Academy's dress circle presented a more brilliant spectacle than when at midnight every seat was occupied, and every occupant seemed a picture from a master's hand.

THE COMMITTEE

were active and successful in the inducement of the poetry of motion, and added greatly to the sociality of the evening by their persistent efforts in harmonizing the several elements—each peculiar and inclined at first to be exclusive. The names of the gentlemen conspicuous in this kindly endeavor are given in the following list, many of them being those of well-known and respected citizens in public or private life.

John J. Astor,	Charles O'Conor,
William H. Appleton,	Edward Learned,
George W. Amory,	W. H. McVickar,
Lloyd Aspinwall,	William D. Morgan,
Samuel L. M. Barlow,	L. P. Morton,
August Belmont,	Dr. Alexander B. Mott,
Isaac Bell,	A. O. Monson,
Edward R. Bell,	D. Colden Murray,
Charles F. Blake,	James S. Parker,
William T. Blodgett,	Royal Phelps,
Henry Brevoort,	E. Pouvert, Jr.,
Jules Bruniere,	Edwin A. Post,
Henry G. Chapman,	John F. Purdy,
E. Clayton,	Gould Redmond,
James W. Clendenin,	Henry Redmond,
Edward Cooper,	Beverly Robinson, Jr.,
William Cullen Bryant,	James T. Ruggles,
Abraham M. Cozzens,	John F. Schepeler,
David Crawford,	William Watts Sherman,
Robert L. Cutting,	John Sherwood,
Walter Cutting,	Henry G. Stebbins,
Gen. Wm. Cutting,	Edward W. Stoughton,
Henry S. Fearing,	Charles E. Strong,
Paul S. Forbes,	George T. Strong,
Shepard Gandy,	William R. Travers,
Louis von Hoffman,	Henry Turnbull,
Robert S. Hone,	Gen. E. L. Viele,
Lydig M. Hoyt,	George Ward,
Gardiner G. Howland,	Henry H. Ward,
John Hunter,	J. Kearney Warren,
Adrian Iselin,	Sidney Webster,
Louis Jay,	George W. Wilson,
J. Frederick Kernochan,	Egerton L. Winthrop,
D. Kingsland,	N. H. Wolfe.
Gustavus Kutter.	

Beyond the gentlemen of the Committee, it is doubtful if there were seven hundred people present. The maskers were few, and by no means notable for elegance or *esprit*; the music was superb, but the dancers were in the vocative; the supper *carte* was elaborate, but the orders were limited.

Mr. THEODORE MOSS was the generalissimo of the internal economies, and, it is needless to state, his preparations were ample and of the best for the entertainment of thousands—untortunately the thousands remained at home.

The floral decorations, two baskets, were miserable, and no other attempt at beautifying the Academy was permitted. The result will be, we regret to state, nothing to the South; but the liberal foreigner who promised to make good the expense bill, will find it by no means the joke he intended. It would be folly to analyse the reasons of the failure. The lateness of the season, the attempted exclusiveness of the Committee, and a lack of sympathy with the cause, are urged by the wise men, each as *the* excuse; suffice it to say, the affair pecuniarily was a fizzle, numerically it was next to nothing.

It has become a matter of course, to speak of the admirable Police arrangements at the Academy of Music balls—the interior under charge of Capt. CAMERON, the exterior, with its noisy labyrinth of hackney coaches and swearing drivers, under Capt. CHAS. N. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. The public little know how greatly they are indebted to the Police in the simple matter of convenience and security, at these balls, and it is but just for the Press to remind them, that the perfect system and universal order that now obtain, are most marked in contrast with the hurly burly days of long ago, when passengers were as sheep in the hands and shears of the merciless and accustomed swindlers, the hackmen.

AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre—Mme. Ristori.

Mme. RISTORI gave the first of six farewell performances at the French Theatre last night—the representation being that of "Mary Stuart." The coming and going of such artists as this great one, are to be marked as we mark the recurrence of great comets in our sphere. After RACHEL departed from us, we said, "Now for RISTORI!" But after RISTORI whom shall we expect? It lends a solemn importance to these concluding nights of a long and successful visit, that there is no successor for this supreme actress. In the dynasty of genius many interregnums occur; combats for the crown, but none to wear it—struggles for the sceptre still elapsed in a ghostly hand! The "Mary Stuart" which SCHILLER has imagined, and which Mme. RISTORI represents, is not only a sad captive but a sad woman, much hated and much loved, and with passions still alive—which in their strength brought a stain of murder on her soul. At the very opening of the drama she is pictured as shrinking from the thought that *Henry's* ghost is abroad, and will not rest until her crime is expiated. In her death we behold that expiation. The character throughout is conceived with true dramatic energy, and Mme. RISTORI adjusts a gradually culminative emphasis on each detail of suffering and grief. There is no possible excuse for sympathy thrown away by Mme. RISTORI's *Mary*, since the evil she bears we see her bearing, and the evil she has inflicted we only see in her penitence for it. The passions which she is repenting, but which still smoulder under her quiet and resignation, burst forth with raging violence in the scene with *Elizabeth*—but there is sufficient provocation for the eruption.

This evening Mme. RISTORI has chosen to appear in the character of *Queen Elizabeth*, in GIACOMETTI's tragedy. There is no part so good as this, in which the great actress should be, by those who would learn, in a single evening, all they can of the diversity of her powers.

The attendance at the French Theatre last evening was quite brilliant, and there is no reason to believe that public interest in Mme. RISTORI's last nights will be less eager than in her first.

Italian Opera.

Senora PERALTA appeared as *Elvira*, in "I Puritani," at the Brooklyn Academy last evening, with much the same effect as when she uttered the graceful melodies of that *role* in New-York. Her gentle manner and brilliant voice are eminently suited for BELLINI's or DONIZETTI's music. It is long since the part of *Elvira* has been sung with the same mixture of sweetness and power. To-night the performance will be for Sig. RONCONI's benefit, and that artist will appear for the first time in a tragic *role*—*Antonio*, in "Linda di Chamounix." It is an old jest upon comedians to ridicule the sneaking desire they are known to have for playing tragedy. It is supposed that they would all exchange the buskin for the sock, and that they nightly bemoan the fate that condemns them to make faces that delight, instead of contortions to terrify. Few people understand how superior a knowledge of human nature is required by the good comedian. The actor of tragedy may be careful of his elocution, of his reading, of his dignity and his clothes, and he is called "eminent" at once; but the actor of comedy must be possessed of surprising magnetic power, fine physical accomplishments, great wit and other natural gifts, before he is acknowledged a star. When a man studies nature he must study all its phases, and he cannot learn all that is comic and nothing that is serious, any more than he can learn all that is good and nothing that is bad. The lively appreciation of Nature necessary in order to make good comic actors, therefore, must extend to the dark side of humanity as well as to the careless and gay. Pathos and human feeling are at the bottom of all wit. Nothing that is brilliant is soulless save satire. The humorist perforce is a tender-hearted man, who responds as readily to a tear as to a jest. To make us laugh heartily and happily, the mimic must touch us to the bottom of our hearts, and it is in that depth that our purest, soberest feelings lie.

The closing representation of the present opera season will be given in the *matinée* to take place tomorrow. For that, Senora PERALTA will repeat her performance of *Amina*, "La Sonnambula."

Swept Away.

Rev. C. Clark, Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church, Hope, N. J., writes: "I may be allowed to speak of my prejudices in reference to the stitch made by your machine. The 'lock-stitch' I formerly considered the only successful one, and was disposed utterly to discard all others. But experience has served to sweep away all former prejudices, and to demonstrate, to my satisfaction, that the 'twisted-loop' stitch is the best. It is the most elastic, and the most durable. If put in the wrong place it is the most easily removed. It will make beautiful embroidery. In a word, the WILCOX & GIBBS stitch is philosophical, and will endure a greater strain, and is less liable to rip—than any other."—*Advertisement.*

The question has been asked by many, who manufactured the furniture for the new Hudson River steamer *Drew?* It is said to be the most magnificently furnished boat that leaves the narbor. The furniture was manufactured by DEGRAAW & TAYLOR, general furniture dealers, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and was some one and a half years in its construction. This firm also manufactured the furniture for the steamers *St. John* and *Dean Richmond*.—*Advertisement.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

A great poet tells us that love "shakes a thousand odors from his dewy wings." That was long ago. Now he only shakes one—PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CERRUS." The reason he doesn't shake the other 999 is, that they are "no great shakes."

If you want to know all the pros and cons in relation to PHALON'S "NICHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," read the cons first, and you will find them such excellent prose that you won't care about the rest of the paper.

The Great United States Tea Ware-HOUSE, No. 30 Vesey-st., are retailing NEW CROP TEAS, just received, at wholesale prices, and guarantee a saving to families of 50c. to $1 per pound. Delicious and pure COFFEES very cheap.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Sterling Silverware.

A full assortment of all kinds at very attractive prices. Special attention is requested to the *variety, quality* and *price* of our solid spoons and forks.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 39 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

Established 1832.
Improved 1868.

To the Public.

The marked favor and extended use which have signalized the introduction of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Preparations for the Hair, throughout Europe, together with the immense sale they have had for over 30 years in America, has enabled the manufacturer to experiment and improve.

To supply a superior preparation at a low price is no easy task but through recent discoveries both have been accomplished. Mrs. Allen has heretofore manufactured three preparations, put up in three different bottles; so combine successfully the three in one preparation, in one bottle, has been the study of years; it has been accomplished and the beautiful effect by this new preparation in quickly changing gray, white or faded hair to its natural color and beauty, inducing new growth, &c., &c., has gained for it hosts of friends, and is now regarded as a household necessity. This improved preparation is now the hair dressing as well as hair restorer.

The manufacturer, satisfied with the very much increased sale that the preparation is now having, is resolved to give the public their share of the discovery, and the retail price is from and after this time

REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

The size of the bottle will remain same as heretofore, with an entirely different wrapper of elegant design, and printed on white paper.

NOTICE.—At the earnest solicitation of many old patrons I will continue to manufacture my Zylobalsamum same in every respect as the old preparation by that name, but the use is not required as formerly with my Restorer. The price of the Zylobalsamum remains same as heretofore, 75 cents per bottle.

Principal sales offices and manufactories,
Nos. 198 and 200 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, U. S., and No. 266 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, Eng.
Sold by all druggists.

Indexical Paint-cleaning Soap.

Cleans beautifully and without the possibility of injuring the finest house paint, tinted or glossy white. No strong alkali; no hard rubbing; saves twice its cost in labor and still more in paint; cleans window and table glass, marble, &c.

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Indexical Soap Co., No. 82 Sudbury-st., Boston.

Window Shades.

FOR STORES,	NEW
FOR DWELLINGS,	SPRING
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BRAY'S PATENT SELF-ACTING FIXTURES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Are You Gray or Bald-headed?—Use "SINGER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE." Sold by Rushton, No. 10 Astor House; Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-av. Hotel; J. G. Rushton, Broadway corner 25th-st. and Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers everywhere. Office, No. 843 Broadway, New-York.

Have You seen Genin's Latest Dashing and bewitching novelty, called the "IDAHO?" If not, go at once and see it.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machines,) President, 639 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HOY—WALL.—At St. Mary's Church in the City of Burlington, by Right Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, ROBERT T. HOY to MARY R., eldest daughter of Hon. James W. Wall.

LATHROP—BROWN.—At Trinity Church, Columbia, S. C., on Thursday, April 25, by Rev. W. H. Hanckle, THOMAS ALLEN LATHROP, of New-York, to ELIZE HINMAN, daughter of Jno. P. Brown, Esq., of South Carolina.

MORRIS—POST.—On

FINANCIAL.

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NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

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NEW-YORK, May 2, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110½	110¾	June, 7-30	105⅝	105⅝
Coupon, 1881	111½	110¾	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	105¼	105½	June, C.L.N's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅜	107⅝	July, C.L.N's, '64	118¼	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¼	105½	Aug., C.L.N's, '64	118	118⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	105¼	106	Oct., C.L.N's, '64	117	117⅛
5-20 " new, '65	107½	107⅝	Dec., C.L.N's, '64	116	116⅛
10-40 Registered	98½	99¼	May, C.L.N's, '65	113⅝	113⅝
10-40 Coupon	99	99⅛	Aug., C.L.N's, '65	112⅜	112⅝
Gold	135¼	135⅝	Sept., C.L.N's, '65	111⅜	111⅞
August, 7-30	106¼	106⅜	Oct., C.L.N's, '65	111⅜	111⅝

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NATIONAL RAILWAY CONVENTION.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1867.

To Presidents, Superintendents, Chief-Engineers:

You are hereby invited to attend, or select a delegate representing your road, the adjourned Convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, May 8, 1867, at 12 M., in accordance with the circular and report of the Executive Committee.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President.
T. H. STURGEON, Vice-President.
S. L. FREMONT,
BENTLEY D. HASELL, } Secretaries.
T. J. CARTER,
L. J. FLEMING, } Executive Committee.
J. L. JEWETT,

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY, interest guaranteed by the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. (free from tax) Convertible Bonds of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. (free from tax) Second Preference Convertible Bonds of the WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Apply to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on Tuesday, the 4th day of June. By order.

H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

Dated ST. LOUIS, April 25, 1867.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention of this Company to extend its First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1867, for thirty years, at seven per cent. per annum. These Bonds are a First Mortgage of $3,500,000 on the entire property of the Company, and the power to extend them is given by a statute of the State of New-York, which provides that the Company may extend any or all its Mortgage Bonds, in the order of their respective priorities.

Proposals will be received up to the 15th of May next, at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, for extending any portion of the issue, and parties, whether present bondholders or others, holding the highest premium therefor will be entitled to extend said Bonds, *pro rata*, on the amount of their bid, as the Bonds are presented to the holders.

On and after the 1st of July, the Company will be prepared to extend, on the above terms, all such Bonds as the holders thereof may present for that purpose, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, and new sheets of Coupons for thirty years, with an indorsement thereon of a mutual agreement of such extension, will be issued and attached, with interest payable semi-annually as heretofore.

Persons whose bids may be accepted will have the option of extending Bonds in London, or Frankfort, Germany, on due notice to the Company, in manner to be hereafter determined, of the numbers of the Bonds to be extended in each place.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MAN- agers of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Washington Mill and Silver Mining Company, Echo District, Humboldt County, State of Nevada, for the election of Five Trustees for the ensuing year, (pursuant to the by-laws) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the SECOND WEDNESDAY in May, the 8th prox. Polls will be open from 1 to 2 P. M.

FRANK LEWIS, Secretary *pro tem.*

FINANCIAL AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.—The Coupons of the State of Alabama, five per cent. Bonds, due May 1, and first Monday in May, 1867, will be paid on and after the above dates on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,

of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. 5 FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 2, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 20 cents DIFFERENCE.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 7.60 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.40 DIFFERENCE.

EACH $1,000.

REMOVAL.

SCHAFER BROS.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Have removed to

NO. 8 BROAD-ST.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Gold issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, on which we are members.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Dividends, coupons and interest collected.

Liberal advances on Government and other securities.

Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.

DETROIT CITY BONDS.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD BONDS.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCKS.
Bought and sold by
ALVAN WILKINS, Detroit, Mich.

ELECTION.

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 130 BROADWAY. }

The annual election for Directors will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN HONE, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
CORNER 42D-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 22, 1867. }

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, May 16, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the first day of May next until the day of the meeting, inclusive.

G. B. CARHART, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, }
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 29, 1867. }

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND (2D) mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, as also the coupons on the first mortgage of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, due May 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation to the American National Bank in New-York City.

WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., }
NEWARK, April 22, 1867. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due May 1, 1867, will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May ensuing; to commence at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on April 26, and remain closed until the 4th day of May.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., }
CHICAGO, April 24, 1867. }

COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND Alton First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS CO., }
No. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI- RECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, May 13, 1867. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after election.

LEWIS CURTIS, Secretary.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company due May 1, 1867, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 62 Wall-st.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR five Trustees of the New-York City Marble Cemetery (2d-st.,) will be held at No. 338 Washington-st., on Monday next, May 6, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

ON MORTGAGE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a $3,000 first mortgage, on improved City property. Address "MORTGAGE," Box 4,6 lower Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1857, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, having appointed, and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the City of New-York are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the space of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1857. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Consultation free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 25 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, which is in the words and figures following, viz.:

AN ACT to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized to invite proposals by public advertisement for the period of sixty days, in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, New-York, Boston and San Francisco respectively, for mail steamship service between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and the port of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, for a contract term of not more than ten years, to begin from the day the first steamship of the said line shall depart from the port of San Francisco with the mails for the Hawaiian Islands: *Provided*, That no bid shall be considered which shall amount to more than seventy-five thousand dollars for the twelve round trips per annum, nor unless the same be from a citizen or citizens of the United States, and accompanied by an offer of good and sufficient sureties, (also citizens of the United States,) for the faithful performance of such contract; *And provided further*, That before the acceptance of the said steamships by the Postmaster-General for the said service, they shall be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the Government of the United States shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure, from any cause, to perform any of the monthly voyages stipulated for in this contract, a pro rata deduction may be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the performance of the service, and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power at any time to determine the contract in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

Approved March 2, 1867.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867, for conveying the mails of the United States, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than one thousand tons, Government measurement, each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum, between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and the port of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, for a contract term of not more than ten years, to begin from the day the first steamship of the said line shall leave the port of San Francisco with the mails for the Hawaiian Islands.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing the passage each way between San Francisco and Honolulu, and a schedule of sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from and arrival at each port, should also accompany each bid; such schedule, however, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and to alteration by his order, from time to time, as the interests of the postal service may require.

The steamships offered for the service must be American steamships, of the first class in all respects, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all particulars to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved March 2, 1867, and must be properly guaranteed, with satisfactory testimonials, that the bidder or bidders and their guarantors are men of property and abundantly able to make good their tender and guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposals; if an incorporated company, a copy of the charter of incorporation must also be annexed to the bill.

Proposals should be sent, sealed under cover, to the address of "The Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.," superscribed "Foreign Desk," with the words "Mail Proposals, Foreign Mails" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received at this Department on or before the 10th day of July, 1867, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS }
AND CLOTHING, April 24, 1867. }

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th day of May next, for the supply of 200,000 pounds fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required and one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be ordered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 3d of May next, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required for the use of this Depot until the 1st of May, 1868, the following articles:

Nails, kegs, 10d., 20d. and 6d.
Lamp Oil, gallon, sperm.
Box Chisels.
Box Scrapers.
Wooden Mallets, iron-bound.
Nail Hammers.
Marking Pots.
Marking Brushes, assorted.
Trucks, Nos. 3 and 5.
Baling Twine.
Brass Lanterns, for oil.
Corn Brooms.

Further information can be had by applying at this office. Bonds will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Hardware," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
A. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, May 13, for the construction of sewers and crosswalks; to wit, sewers (specification No. 20,) in Christie-st., between Division and Houston sts.; specification No. 21,) in 83d and 84th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.; (specification No. 22,) in 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; (specification No. 23,) in 63d and 64th sts., between 4th and 5th avs., and in 58th-av., between 63d and 70th sts.; (specification No. 24,) in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and in Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.; (specification No. 25,) in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison, between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.; (specification No. 26,) in 84th-st., (specification No. 27,) across Horatio-st., lower side Jackson-square, and across 8th-av. at lower side Abingdon-square; (specification No. 27,) across 3d-av. at 104th and 106th sts.; and (specification No. 28,) across West-st., at 102d-st., and across Greenwich-st. at Horatio-st. Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT I. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, April 30, 1867.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, }
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, the 7th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a chapel at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and 14 feet high to eaves. Plans and specifications for the proposed building can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid are requested to call and examine the same. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of ($2,000) two thousand dollars, for the faithful performance thereof.

The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Building Chapel at Fort Columbus," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information.

By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN,
Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, }
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1867. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday, the 6th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a mess-house at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, 84 feet long by 24 feet wide, and 13 feet high to eaves, with shingle roof, and built of best seasoned lumber.

Plans and specifications for the proposed work can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid are requested to call and examine the same. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of ($2,000) two thousand dollars for the faithful performance thereof. The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building Mess-House at Fort Schuyler," and addressed to the undersigned at this office, who will furnish all further information. By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, }
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867. }

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders, (free of Government tax,) on and after the 10th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th May. Transfer books closed to that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL.

TRUNKS, BAGS, &c., FOR EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN TRAVEL; elegant Morocco, Shopping, Toilet and Traveling Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st, and No. 700 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD LOT, ON 49TH-ST., 20 years and 6 months, lease from May 1, 1867, from Columbia College. One lot, north side 49th-st., 250 feet west of 5th-av., 25x100, with three renewals of 21 years each. Inquire at No. 144 East 47th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO OF THE FINEST brown stone houses in the XIXth Ward, Brooklyn, both in splendid locations, surrounded by the best improvements. Each house is large and roomy and contains all modern conveniences. Immediate possession. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Have just received their Spring importations of

PRINTED LINENS

AND

LINEN DRESS GOODS,

Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.

THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty, have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF

CURTAIN GOODS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND WINDOW SHADES.

Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.

No. 369 Broadway.

MACKENZIE HAS OPENED THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SACQUES, JACKETS AND MANTILLAS

IN THIS CITY.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,

No. 2 Clinton-place,

EIGHTH-STREET,

One door from Broadway.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Tronserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measure, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.

NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 BROADWAY (opposite Astor-place.)

NOW OPEN,

Spring novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES, PARISIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,

BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)

LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS and UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.

INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

NO. 838 BROADWAY,

Between 19th and 20th sts.,

has just introduced his elegant styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOAKS,

CLOAKINGS,

TRIMMINGS, &c.,

to which he invites the attention of his patrons and the public generally.

LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

Invite attention to their new and elegant assortment of silk and cloth Sacks, Basques, Circulars and Jackets. Also, a splendid line of Paisley Shawls, together with a large and choice assortment of Llama Lace Points and Rotonues.

LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway.

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON.

LINENS

FOR HOUSE FURNISHING.

NO. 605 BROADWAY.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.

$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.

The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Ladings, Ruffings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

is now offered for sale

AT RETAIL.

REGARDLESS OF COST,

consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS	$3 00 to $20
PANTS	$2 00 to $10
VESTS	$1 50 to $5

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS, NEW styles, this day, at L. BINNS, No. 587 Broadway. Pattern bonnets, ribbons, silks and straw goods. Flowers and children's hats of every kind.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OLD ESTABLISHED FEED-STORE FOR SALE—Now doing a large business, with a long lease and good class of customers; cheap for cash, as the owner has other business. Apply at Nos. 182 and 184 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTner, with a capital of $25,000, to extend a very safe and profitable manufacturing business. Address H. W., Box No. 147 *Times* Office, New-York.

HOTEL FOR SALE—AT NO. 77 ROBINSON-st., with a long lease. Apply at No. 77 Robinson-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOmotive boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM.

THE HARRISON BOILER, having had a practical test for more than two years past among nearly every class of enterprise on which steam is employed, and to a extent of power varying from 10 to 300 horses, is presented as embracing the following advantages:

It is absolutely free from destructive explosion.

It has no superior in saving fuel.

It is a rapid steam generator, and if required is made its own super-heater without extra apparatus.

It is easily transportable, and may be passed in sections through an ordinary doorway.

It may be enlarged to any required size without disturbing parts already erected.

It is safe from all incrustation, or any of the evils arising therefrom.

It is compact, neat and cleanly, and easily managed.

Nearly 300 of these boilers are in practical use.

The extensive introduction of this boiler in Philadelphia, where the works are situated, has induced its proprietor, JOSEPH HARRISON, Esq., to establish a branch office in this City, where circulars may be procured, a model be seen, and all information respecting it be obtained at Rooms Nos. 9 and 10, No. 119 Broadway, corner Cedar-st. J. B. HYDE, Agent.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiffs, against HUGH MCCABE, sole Executor named in the last will and testament of Hugh McCabe, deceased; the said Hugh McC

SHIPPING.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP,
4th May, 25th May, 15th June, 6th July, 27th July, 17th August, &c., taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms ....$75—$90 00
Steerage 32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin 90 00
Steerage 40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin ....$170 | Steerage $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, May 4.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, May 11.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, May 18.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA .... May 8
PALMYRA .... May 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $100 Gold.
Steerage .... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE .... SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS .... SURMONT .... SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE .... LEMARIE .... SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT .... BOCANDE .... SATURDAY, June 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to, or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PERIERE FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, May 4, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF CORK .... WEDNESDAY .... May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY .... May 4
CITY OF PARIS .... SATURDAY .... May 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY .... May 18
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY .... May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY .... June 1
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
FULTON .... C. H. Townsend .... Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR .... E. Van Sice .... Saturday, May 25
ARAGO .... H. A. Gadsden .... Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI .... G. V. Sumner .... Saturday, June 22
FULTON .... C. H. Townsend .... Saturday, July 6
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS $120
SECOND-CLASS 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
THE QUEEN, GROGAN .... SATURDAY, May 4
DENMARK, THOMSON .... SATURDAY, May 11
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS .... SATURDAY, May 18
ERIN, CUTTING .... SATURDAY, May 25
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 25 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE .... ADAMS .... THURSDAY, May 9
EAGLE .... GREENE .... THURSDAY, May 16
COLUMBIA .... BARTON .... THURSDAY, May 23
For freight or passage apply to
G. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY .... May 18 | SATURDAY .... June 15
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine, fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, WM. WEIR, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 4, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
New steamer .... May 18
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER .... June 1
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
$80. $100. $120. GOLD,
WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR BREST, FRANCE,
TUESDAY, May 28,
taking first-class passengers only.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Freight Agents,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.—The magnificent side-wheel ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda—and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Applications to join the party (now nearly complete, the number being limited to 110) must be made to the Committee through C. C. DUNCAN, 117 Wall-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR HONG KONG—CHINA.
The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Master,
Via St. Thomas, Rio de Janeiro, Manilas and Singapore, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cedar-st., corner West.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.
CABIN PASSAGE REDUCED.
The steamer QUAKER CITY, or one of the other popular steamships of the REGULAR LINE, will be dispatched every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston for all points in the South and Southwest, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida.
Freight received during all working hours.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, May 9,
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, May 16,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, Saturday, May 4.
SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, May 11.
Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—Every TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., the favorite steamships
LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 7.
VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 14,
connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points South and West and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow May 11.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 11.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE, ALDERLY PARK and Myers' Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON. Also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board of barges, foot of Morton-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—OUR PATENT. FINE watches, gold chains and silverware, all our own make. French, gilt and marble clocks at reduced prices, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Nos. 209 8th-av., corner 14th-st., and 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 3 Pine-st.
EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
BUILDING LOTS, BULKHEADS,
WATER RIGHTS, &c.,
PART OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MRS. GERTRUDE CUTTING.
The undersigned, EXECUTOR, &c., in order TO SETTLE THE ESTATE, will offer at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 6, and on the following days, about 250 LOTS, fronting on 40th, 41st, 42d and 43d sts., between the 3d-av. and East River; also lots on the 2d and 1st avs., between 39th and 44th sts.; also the entire BLOCKS of land between 1st-av. and the East River from 39th to 42d sts., with the BULKHEADS, water rights, &c. The depth of water is ample to float the largest ships at any stage of tide. The lots between the 1st-av. and the East River are well adapted to COMMERCIAL and BUSINESS purposes. The elevation of the grades established between 2d and 1st avs., and between 40th and 43d sts., admits of the most thorough sewerage, insures pure air free from noxious gases, and renders this part of the property very desirable for agreeable residences. The lots on the 2d-av. are suitable for dwellings, stores, shops, &c. Further particulars will be announced at the sale. Maps will be ready four days before the sale at the office of the Auctioneers. TERMS, 10 per cent. at the time of purchase, and auctioneer's charge of $20 per lot; 15 per cent. on 1st June next, when deeds will be delivered; 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, containing the usual interest and other clauses, for three years, with interest at 7 per cent., payable half yearly.
WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor, &c., 70 Beaver-st.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 24, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry-road, Philadelphia, Penn., on SATURDAY, May 4, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:

Axes, Pick,	Axes, Felling,	Boots,
Blankets,	Infantry Coats,	Great Coats,
Forage Caps,	Drawers,	Trowsers,
Canteens,	Camp Kettles,	Cap Covers,
Knapsacks,	Stockings,	Spades,
Scales, (Brass),	Bedsacks,	Shirts, &c.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from the day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 1,139 Girard-st.
Terms—CASH, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. GEO. H. CROSSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Brevet Major U. S. Army, Executive and Inspecting Officer.

SALE OF POWDER.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., at noon on THURSDAY the 9th day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1,500) barrels of powder, composed of rifle, cannon, musket and ordinary common powder, and eighteen hundred (1,800) pounds compressed powder.
These powders will be sold by sample and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms: one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 25, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction at the Port of Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore) on THURSDAY, at 12 M., May 16, 1867, the light-draft side-wheel Steamer COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.
TERMS—Cash in Government Funds on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Brevet Major-General.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 18 South Charles-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1867.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, New-York, a very large lot of articles of ordnance, comprising cannon, swords, pistols, rifles, gun-carriages, powder, shot and shell.
These articles will be sold in lots.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time they must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Persons desiring to bid can obtain printed lists on application to the Inspector of Ordnance.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
On SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 Cedar-st., the entire contents of a genteel four-story house, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, carpets, oil-cloths, china and glass ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH-AV., 56TH AND 57TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
5TH-AV.—Two lots on the west side, 25 feet 5 inches north of 45th-st., each 25 by 100 feet.
5TH-AV.—Two lots on the east side, 50 feet 5 inches south of 65th-st., each 25 by 100 feet, opposite the Park.
56TH-ST.—Two lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100.5.
56TH-ST.—Three lots on the north side, 225 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100.5.
57TH-ST.—Four lots on the north side, 125 feet east of Madison-av., each 25x100.5.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
92 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES ON 1st and 2d avs., 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th and 112th sts., being a part of the estate of George Bradish, deceased.
A. J. BLEECKER, SONS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 92 lots and gores on 1st and 2d avs. and 108th, 109th, 110th, 11th and 112th sts. Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage; title indisputable. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.—Consisting of 499 mattresses of shuck and straw, will be sold at public auction, on David's Island, New-York harbor, on Saturday, May 4, 1867, at 2 P. M. Bidders can reach David's Island by the government boat, leaving the Battery at 10 A. M. For transportation apply to the Quartermaster.
GEO. M. McGILL,
Brevet Lieut. Col. and Ass't Surgeon, U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

AUCTION SALES.

WM. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, May 7,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway,
VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY.
8TH-AV.—West side—The entire front between Macomb and 1st sts., 8 lots, 25x97 each.
MACOMB-ST.—South side, and 1st-st., north side, in rear of above—6 lots, 25x100 each.
7TH-AV.—Northwest corner of Macomb-st.—6 lots, 25x100 each.
MACOMB-ST.—North side, in rear of above—6 lots, 25x150 each.
These lots are very choice and desirable, being close to the grand entrance to the Park.
MIDDLE-ST.—(Paved) north side 199.7 feet east of 5th-av.—Beautiful two-story and French attic frame house and 6 lots, 40x36, 11 rooms, 5 marble mantels, vestibule door, numerous closets and pantries, large cellar; gas-pipes throughout; drain laid to street; house built by day's work, in very best manner; has three air-tight coverings, tin roof and observatory. Immediate possession. Fifty per cent. can remain on mortgage.
8TH-ST.—North side, 122.10½ feet east of 6th-av.—5 lots.
6TH-ST.—South side, 97.10 feet west of 6th-av.—14 lots, surrounded by good improvements.
ATLANTIC-AV.—North side, 100 feet west of New-York-av.—7 choice lots, 149 feet deep.
CLASSON-AV.—West side, 100 feet north of Lafayette-av.—6 lots. Terms easy. Maps at office.
11TH-AV.—16 lots, 25x100, being the entire front on each side, between 16th and Braxton sts.
16TH-ST.—West side, commencing 97 ft. 10½ in. south from 11th-av.—6 full lots.
16TH-ST.—West side, commencing 97 ft. 10½ in. north from 11th-av.—15 lots.
BRAXTON-ST.—East side, commencing 97 ft. 10½ in. south from 11th-av.—6 lots.
BRAXTON-ST.—East side, commencing 97 ft. 10½ in. north from 11th-av.—13 lots.
Terms easy. Maps and particulars at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
Also, the two three-story brick houses Nos. 54 and 56 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh; houses are substantially built and in excellent order; they are only three blocks from the ferry and but a short distance from South 7th-st. Terms easy. For maps apply at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Valuable 10th-av. lots, near Broadway, New-York.
10TH-AV.—East side, beginning on and including the very desirable northeasterly corner of 75th-st. These lots are on the grade, free from rock, and being only one-third of a block from the Grand Boulevard, and one block from Central Park, are worthy the attention of capitalists seeking investments.
1ST-AV.—Northwest corner of 52d-st. 6 lots, 25x100 each.
2D-AV.—West side, 82 feet 2 inches north 78th-st. 1 lot.
Terms very easy. Maps at the office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
Also,
SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY on Canal-st.
NO. 61 CANAL-ST.—Four-story Philadelphia brick front store and house; heavy brown-stone trimmings; building 29.2x40 feet; lot, 29.2x75; contains store, basement and 12 rooms; water on every floor; connection with sewer; excellent stand for business. Terms easy. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF 34 VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Trustees of the New-York Hotel Company:
VERY VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK, 5TH, MADISON AVS., AND 59TH AND 60TH ST. LOTS.—Peremptory sale of the plot of ground on which the new hotel was to be erected, at the 5th-av. entrance of the Central Park, and fronting the same. Each lot will be put up separately, with the usual privileges of adjoining lots, and sold to the highest bidder. There is no property in New-York so well located as regards present and future value. The lots fronting 5th-av. are eminently calculated for the highest class residences, or for a fashionable hotel. The street and avenue lots so near the Park will always be most desirable residences. The whole block will be restricted against nuisances, according to the Murray Hill restrictions, and no private stables will be allowed to be built within twenty-five feet of the front of any street lots, and none on the avenues, and all public stables will be prohibited. The lots on the west and south, on the 5th-av., are held by first-class parties. The view at the entrance of the Park is one of the most interesting and beautiful. The contemplated architectural improvements will highly enhance the beauty of the location.
Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 10, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at No. 26 Lafayette-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part:
DINING-ROOM—Oak extension table, oak buffet mirror back, oak side and card tables, oak dining chairs in leather, arm chairs, bronze statuette, marble clock, china and glassware, &c.
LIBRARY—Black walnut library table in leather, library chair, revolving chair, Brussels carpet.
PARLOR—Chickering piano, 7 octave, piano stool, rosewood etagere, mirror back, rosewood centre and side tables, marble tops, inlaid chess table, rosewood parlor suites in crimson damask, sofas, tete-a-tete, side and arm chairs, velvet carpets, ebony and gilt cabinets, large pier and side mirrors. Also, several fine oil paintings.
BED-CHAMBERS—Black walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, card tables, chairs, wardrobe commode, spring beds, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds and pillows, damask curtains, engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.
KITCHEN—Large assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.
The furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale, by permit, which can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany suites, in brocatel; reps and hair-cloth black walnut and rosewood centre tables, etageres, vases, clocks, &c.; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, toilet tables, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, paillasses, spring beds, &c.; black walnut, rosewood and oak extension tables, oak cane-seat chairs, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
will sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 400 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
By THEALL & BROS. on TUESDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 99 9th-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood and oak parlor suites, dining and bedroom furniture, curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, fine lace and satin curtains, fine French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, china and glassware, together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The house will be open for inspection on MONDAY, 6th inst., by permit, which, with catalogues, may be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 62 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
BY THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (FRI-day,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 62 Liberty-st.:
VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS,
CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASS,
Being the entire contents of several houses (removed for convenience of sale) and comprising fine rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, pier mirrors, curtains, and a general assortment of other goods usually found in a first-class sale. Catalogues are now ready at 62 Liberty-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
SATURDAY, May 4,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 85 Henry-st., between Clark and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn:
Rosewood parlor suite, 11 pieces in hair cloth; rosewood piano, centre tables, three walnut library bookcases, walnut and mahogany marble-top chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, china, glassware, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY (Friday,) May 3, at 11½ o'clock, on pier No. 10 East River:
3,658 boxes fresh Messina oranges.
1,300 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo bark *May Stetson*, from Messina.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE property on Church-st. and 5th-av.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of Jeremiah Devlin and Henry H. Spaulding, executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased:
CHURCH-ST.—The valuable lot, with the buildings No. 232 Church-st., west side, 60 feet 6 inches south of Canal-st.; 19 feet 11 inches by 75 feet 3 inches.
FIFTH-AVENUE.—8 lots, west side of 5th-av., comprising entire front between 46th and 47th sts.; corner lots each 25.5x100 feet; inside lots each 25x100 feet. The corner lots will each be put up separately, and the inside lots with privilege. For further particulars and maps apply to the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 4, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 924 Broadway, 200 loads of household furniture, (more or less,) from as many different families, and will include every article of household furniture, carpets, mirrors, rosewood, mahogany, oak and black-walnut goods for parlors, dining-rooms, bedrooms and basement. Also, rich and plain carpets in abundance; French plate mirrors, &c., &c.
N. B.—In this sale we shall only sell to make room for another and more important one in about a week.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer,
(Formerly with Mr. Wm. Witters,)
Office No. 515 Washington-st.
HOTEL FURNITURE OF THE HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, corner of Houston and Crosby sts., THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, and comprises the furniture of the parlors and best front chambers. For full particulars see *Herald*.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BAROUCHE OR CALECHE FOR SALE, at auction, by MINER & SOMERVILLE, on Union-square, at 12 o'clock FRIDAY; City-made; in good order.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

RIDING SADDLES, BRIDLES, FINE harness, sweat blankets, sheets, &c.; the largest assortment in the country. Manufacturer and importer, 253 Pearl-st., New-York, between Fulton and John sts.

TO PRINTERS.—I WANT SEVERAL SECond-hand cabinets, two-thirds cases, immediately; cash on delivery. Address D. H. P., Box 132 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE REVEALED.—Prof. MAURICE can be consulted at No. 173 Bleecker-st., on all affairs of life.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR .... MAX MARETZEK.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, May 3, at 8.
Only appearance of Signor GIORGIO RONCONI in his great Tragic Role of ANTONIO, in Donizetti's charming and popular opera,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Which will be produced with a strong cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mme. NATALI TESTA,
BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI, FOSSATI, FLEURY,
GIORGIO RONCONI.
Conductor .... Signor TORRIANI.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) GRAND FAREWELL PERALTA MATINEE,
LA SONNAMBULA.
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
SENORA ANGELA PERALTA,
previous to her departure for Europe.
The sale of reserved seats or tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
DIRECTOR .... MAX MARETZEK
CLOSE OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) May 4, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND FAREWELL PERALTA MATINEE.
GRAND FAREWELL PERALTA MATINEE.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Positively last appearance of the celebrated prima donna
SENORA ANGELA PERALTA,
previous to her departure for Europe.
TICKETS TO THE MATINEE $1 50 EACH
to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
Tickets can now be obtained at all the usual places.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—LADY PATRONS are respectfully requested to purchase their tickets early, to avoid crowding and inconvenience at the Ticket Offices.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 a.m. 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PASSENGERS GOING TO THE FAR WEST.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad via Omaha, Nebraska, and the Union Pacific Railroad, from thence to the North Platte, are now making regular daily connections with Wells, Fargo & Company's Great Overland Stage Line for Denver, Salt Lake, Montana, Idaho, Nevada and California. Passengers may rely upon making prompt connections.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Proprietors.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S
DAILY LINE TO GRASSY POINT.
The steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW will commence regular trips on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., leaving Pier No. 23, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.
TIME-TABLE.

Warren-st., leaves	4:00	Grassy Point, leaves	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Sing Sing	7:15
Irvington	5:30	Tarrytown	7:45
Tarrytown	5:45	Irvington	8:00
Sing Sing	6:15	Yonkers	8:30
Grassy Point, arrives	7:00	Warren-st., arrives	9:30

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 13, 1½ P. M.	Friday, April 12, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, April 16, 2¾ P. M.	Monday, April 15, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, April 18, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, April 17, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, April 20, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 19, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, April 23, 9 A. M.	Monday, April 22, 7 A. M.
Thursday, April 25, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, April 24, 7 A. M.
Saturday, April 27, 12 M.	Friday, April 26, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, April 30, 2½ P. M.	Monday, April 29, 12 M.

MAY—1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.
Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 3d	3 P. M.	Friday, 3d	7 A. M.
Saturday, 4th	3 P. M.	Saturday 4th	7½ A. M.
Tuesday, 7th	9½ A. M.	Monday, 6th	7 A. M.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—For Albany and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

MAMARONECK AND NEW-YORK DAILY, LANDING AT NEW-ROCHELLE AND CITY ISLAND.—The elegant and swift steamer ALLISON, Capt. SAMUEL GIDNEY, will leave Mamaroneck daily at 6:45 A. M., and New-York from Pier 38, foot of Market-st., East River, at 4 P. M., landing at New-Rochelle and City Island each way. Fare 30 cents.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 4 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANbury Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at half-past two o'clock P. M. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

RAILROAD TIME.—THE STEAMBOAT D. R. MARTIN has resumed her trips and leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.) daily at 4 P. M. for Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay and Union Dock, Bayville.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA HISPANO-AMERICANA.—LA Iglesia de Santiago celebra su culto en español los domingos á las dos de la tard; en la Capilla de la Trinidad calle 25 al oeste, cerca de Broadway; predicándose el sermon, con el favor divino, por el Rector de la espresada Iglesia, Presbytero Enrique C. Riley, de Santiago de Chile.
Se invita al público afectuosamente. Los asientos son gratis.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—BY particular request, Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will repeat his sermon on *Ritualism* at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!
THE CELEBRATED COMEDIAN,
YANKEE LOCKE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½,
the beautiful American drama of the
GREEN-MOUNTAIN BOY.
After which, the
GRAND MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE,
BY MORNING EVENING AND NIGHT:
To conclude with the laughable piece of the
YANKEE DUELIST.
THE MUSEUM HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND REPAINTED, AND NEW CURIOSITIES ADDED.
To be seen at all hours,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
300 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA.
OVER 300,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
MONDAY, 6TH, BOUCICAULT'S Sensational Drama, the OCTOROON, will be produced.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr Lester Wallack
Boucicault's last and most triumphant success, entitled

OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

Academy of Music.

MONDAY, MAY 6.
Maguire & Risley's Imperial Troupe
OF
Wonderful Japanese.
200 Years in Advance of Any Performance Ever Seen.
For full particulars see Saturday's papers.
Box Sheet will open on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission to Parquet and Balcony $1 00
Admission to Family Circle 50
Boxes 10 00
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

JOHN BROUGHAM,
The very celebrated actor and author, whose masterly productions and thoroughly artistic impersonations have, hand in hand, carried him to the highest position of dramatic fame, has been induced to devote the remainder of his time in this City—which, in consequence of other engagements, must terminate on the 11th inst.—to appearances at the
OLYMPIC THEATRE,
the engagement most imperatively restricted to
SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
commencing on
MONDAY NEXT, MAY 6,
with the new and original romantic drama,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
in which Mr. Brougham will impersonate his eminent success of last season at the Winter Garden,
CAPT. RODERICK O'DONNELL,
supported by a carefully selected cast, including Thomas Morris, George Clark, Stuart Robson, A. W. Fenno, J. M. Boyd, Humphrey Bland, Harry Wall, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Lillie Eldridge, &c., &c.

IRVING HALL.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
and their benefit THIS (Friday) EVENING.
Only performance of
RIPPLES ON THE LAKE,
in which Mr. Howard Paul will dance
THE FRENCH CANCAN.
Mrs. Howard Paul will personate
TWO PEOPLE AT ONCE,
and sing a droll quarreling duet,
DOG AND CAT.
In the imitating of Sig. Brignoli, Mrs Howard Paul will sing "La Mia Letizia" and "Come into the Garden Maud."
THE OLD MAID TO-NIGHT.
"What are the meaning of such language as those."
Roars of laughter at this impersonation.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL. 36TH SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, May 5, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON is happy to announce that he has secured the valuable services of the eminent contralto, MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
for this occasion only. She will sing
"He was Despised," by Handel,
"Ah s'estinto Ancor," by Mercadante,
And the celebrated Scotch song, "The Beautiful Highlands." The following artists will also assist:
Mr. GUSTAVE S. HALL, Baritone.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. G. MATZKA, Conductor, and
THEO. THOMAS' Orchestra.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Orchestra seats can be had for any evening for RISTORI at the Ticket-office, New-York Hotel.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.
JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, May 3. Subject—PECULIAR PEOPLE. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission fifty cents.
Tickets can be obtained of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, Terry, hat-store, No. 409 Broadway, Cross & Brothers, No. 15 3d-av., Foster & Palmer, Bible House, M. A. Macfarland, Broadway and 23d-st., and at the door.

LECTURE.—HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will deliver his celebrated lecture "Across the Continent," in aid of the fund of the Southern Famine Relief Commission, at Irving Hall, on MONDAY coming, May 6.
Doors open at 7, lecture begins at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Tickets for general admission for sale by W. H. Arthur, No. 39 Nassau-st.; R. B. Marten, No 156 Broadway, Room No. 3; Astor House; D. Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; Sheldon & Co., No. 502 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Brentano, No. 708 Broadway; A. A. F. Randolph, Broadway corner 9th-st.; Macfarland, Broadway corner 23d-st. Reserved seats at the office of the Commission, No. 61 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

711 **DITSON & CO.,** 711
SUCCESSORS TO FIRTH, SON & CO.,
MUSIC DEALERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 711 BROADWAY, NEAR 4TH-ST.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.
Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

TWO HALLETT & DAVIS' PIANO-FORTES, one with Æolian attachment, $275; one without, $200; handsome cases, finished all round, for sale by CHAS. J. BETTS, Bleecker-st., near Mercer.

THE GREAT UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, corner 10th-av. and 36th-st., are selling their splendid instruments at unheard of prices. Give them a call.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
FRENCH THEATRE. Director, J. GRAU.
Seats for Mme. RISTORI'S FAREWELL NIGHTS for sale at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 3.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Victor Hugo's celebrated drama, ANGELO, Tyrant of Padua, will be produced MONDAY next.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of THISBE.
Orchestra seats, reserved, $3; private boxes, containing four seats, $12; dress circle, reserved, $2; general admission, $1 50; family circle, 75 cents; proscenium boxes, $20 and $12.
IN BROOKLYN, TUESDAY, MAY 7—ELIZABETH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RISTORI'S ONLY FAREWELL NIGHT
TUESDAY, May 7.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
for the last time in America in her great role of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Seats for Mme. Ristori's farewell night in Brooklyn, for sale at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and in New-York at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 3, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THIRTY-EIGHTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, May 4, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle $1
Family Circle 50c
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 3,
FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MR. EDMUND FALCONER,
who will appear in his original character of BARNEY O'TOOLE, in his own drama,
PEEP O'DAY,
PEEP O'DAY
BOYS, in which he appeared at the ROYAL LYCEUM, London, three hundred and twenty consecutive nights, and won an enviable reputation as a
DELINEATOR OF IRISH PECULIARITIES.
First appearance of Mr. W. H. WHALLEY, Miss KATE NEWTON, Miss AMELIA HARRIS, Miss LILLIE ELDRIDGE, Mr. J. M. WARD, Mr. A. W. FENNO, Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND and a full cast.
MONDAY NEXT, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM IN O'DONNELL'S MISSION.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 514 BROADWAY. No. 514
FRIDAY, MAY 3.
GRAND COMBINATION STAR TROUPE.
COMEDY, BALLET AND PANTOMINE.
A. M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Billy Pastor, Johnny Allen, Monte Video, W. K. Lingard, Parkhurst and Stuart, D. Bertholon, Mlle. De Vere, Lizzie Windell, Fanny Forrest, Emma Fowler, Lizzie Whelpley, Augusta Walby, Julia Melville and an
EXCELLENT CORPS DE BALLET,
every night and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS in a
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in the beautiful new drama,
THE SHAMROCK, THE FLOWER OF ERIN.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in their original characters of PAT MALLOY and MAGGIE MAGUIRE.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
SATURDAY, at 1½, FIRST WILLIAMS and SHAMROCK MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ONE WEEK MORE.
G. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME
LITTLE BOY BLUE,
ROCK A BYE BABY,
PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
Mr G. L. FOX AS CLOWN.
Mr. C. K. FOX AS PANTALOON.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. Lent .... Director
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the season, as the troupe will commence its
ANNUAL SUMMER TOUR
through the country, on MONDAY, May 6.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF
DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE
will be presented every night at 8, and at the
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
introducing the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
in a series of
BRILLIANT FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS,
REPLETE WITH EXCITING NOVELTIES.
THE HURDLE-LEAPING BUFFALO.
LEARNED PONIES AND COMIC MULES.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. GRIFFIN .... Manager
TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA,
and
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
MR. EPH HORN, THE ONLY LEON, THE GREAT WIT, immense THE PRIMA DONNA, EVERY NIGHT, success that EVERY NIGHT. NELSE SEYMOUR has crowned the EDWIN KELLY, THE FAVORITE efforts of this company is unprecedented. BALLADS and COMEDIAN!! COMEDIES!!

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-FIFTH SEASON, 1866-67.
The public are respectfully informed that, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Society
A GRAND CONCERT
will be given on
SATURDAY EVENING, May 4, 1867,
at
STEINWAY HALL.
Conductor .... Mr. CARL BERGMAN.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES—Symphony No. 5, in C minor, op. 67, Beethoven; Preludes, Poem Symphonique, Liszt; Overture, the Jubilee, by C. M. Weber.
SOLO PERFORMERS:
WILLIAM MASON,
E. GUYON,
MAD. ROTTER,
MR. STEINS,
and the German Liederkranz, of New-York.
Rev. Franklin Johnston will deliver an appropriate address on the occasion.
Subscription tickets, five for $6; single tickets, $1 50 each. Subscriptions received and tickets for sale at Jordens & Marten's (successors to Scharfenberg & Luis), No. 758 Broadway; Gustav Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall on the evening of the performance.

WASHINGTON HALL, WILLIAMSBURGH.
The celebrated GEORGIA MINSTRELS for TWO NIGHTS only—FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 3 and 4.
For particulars see small bills.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open 1½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats and tickets for all theatres, operas, concerts, &c., &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

A LARGE HALL TO RENT FOR FIRST-class entertainments and public meetings. Also, several smaller rooms. Apply at No. 1,193 Broadway.
E. FERRERO.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.
The new, beautiful and fast sailing yacht JOSEPHINE, now lying at Stonington, Conn., and owned by the late Daniel Devlin; she is well furnished in every particular, and in complete sailing order. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place,
Executors.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Sores and ulcers of all kinds skillfully treated. Those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease; all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.—A Two-mile Heat Race.

Yesterday, the second of the season purses on the Fashion Course, L. I., was trotted for, and attracted a select attendance of the habitues of the turf. The day was fine and pleasant, and the track, after the heavy rains of the previous day, was in fair order for trotting. The purse was one of $100, two-mile heats, in harness, and eleven horses entered. Of this number four came upon the track when the judge's bell summoned them for a start. These were Dr. OGLE's b. m., *Belle of Rockland*; W. BORST's ch. g., *Ed. Ellis*; J. MINCHIN's ch. s., *Income*; and Dr. MORGAN's b. m., *Lady Kendall*. DAN MACE drove the stallion, *Income*; J. DUGERY was behind *Lady Kendall* the first two heats, when BUDD DOBLE took his place; W. BORST drove *Ed. Ellis*, and Dr. OGLE, *Belle of Rockland*. In the pools sold by the track auctioneer, JAKE SOMERINDYKE, *Belle of Rockland* was the favorite, bringing $50 to *Ed. Ellis'* $30; *Lady Kendall's* $12, and *Income's* $11.

FIRST HEAT.—A pretty even start was effected, the favorite quickly going to the front and leading around the turn, with *Ed. Ellis*, *Income* and *Lady Kendall*, the latter on a break, in the order mentioned. Before reaching the quarter pole, *Ed. Ellis* passed the favorite, and was a couple of lengths ahead at that point in 43 seconds, *Income* being four lengths behind *Belle of Rockland*. *Ed. Ellis* increased his lead on the backstretch, and at the half-mile pole was ten lengths ahead, the favorite having broken up badly, and fallen far behind the others. *Income* was second, three lengths before *Lady Kendall*. Coming up the homestretch, BORST's horse broke, and *Income* passing him crossed the score first on a break in 2:46; *Ed. Ellis* three lengths ahead of *Lady Kendall*, who was twenty lengths before *Bell of Rockland*. In this way they went to the quarter pole, but on the backstretch *Ed. Ellis*, passing *Income*, assumed the lead, but did not retain it long, for nearing the half-mile pole he left his feet, and both *Income* and *Lady Kendall* passed him, *Belle of Rockland* being so far behind as to be considered out of the race. *Income* held the lead until half way up the homestretch, when *Ed. Ellis*—who had been trotting very fast—passed *Lady Kendall*, and joining issue with *Income* fairly outtrotted him, and sent him to the score by four lengths, *Lady Kendall* two lengths behind *Income*, and *Belle of Rockland* distanced. Time, 5:31¼.

SECOND HEAT.—The result of the last heat caused a great change in the betting—*Ed. Ellis* bringing $45, to the field $9. In the start *Lady Kendall* got off badly, but soon took second place, in consequence of *Ellis* breaking at the turn, *Income* leading three lengths at the quarter pole, and the same at the half-mile pole, with the favorite ten lengths behind *Lady Kendall*. The latter broke on the home-stretch, and *Ed. Ellis* passed her, *Income* crossing the score on the first mile a length and a half ahead in 2:49. On the back stretch, opposite the old stand, *Ellis* took the lead, but broke immediately, and *Income* resuming the lead retained it to the end, winning the heat by four lengths, with *Lady Kendall* three lengths before the favorite. Time, 5:36¼.

THIRD HEAT.—There was little or no betting although long odds would have been taken about *Lady Kendall's* winning; BUDD DOBLE taking DUGERY's place behind her. *Ellis* got off behind the others, her driver intending to make a waiting race of it, and trust to his horse's superior speed to win in the final brush at the finish. *Income* broke at the turn, and *Lady Kendall* passing him, went to the front, and held it throughout the first mile, which was done in 2:41, *Income* being a length behind her. DOBLE kept his position ahead at a faster rate than the previous heats, until they turned into the homestretch, when *Ed. Ellis*, who had passed *Income* when the latter broke at the three-quarter pole, joined issue, and out-trotting the mare carried her to a break, and beat her to the score by a couple of lengths in 5:23¾; *Income* ten lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., MAY 2.—Purse, $100; mile heats in harness:

W. Borst's ch. g. Ed. Ellis	1	3	1
D. Mace's ch. s. Income	2	1	3
J. Dugery's b. m. Lady Kendall	3	2	2
Dr. Ogle's b. m. Belle of Rockland	dis.		

Time: 5:31¼—5:36¼—5:23¾.

The Last Days of Lee's Army—Lecture by T. L. Rosser.

A lecture was delivered last evening, at the Cooper Institute, before a small audience, by THOMAS L. ROSSER, late a Major-General in the Confederate Army, on "The Last Days of the Army of Northern Virginia." The lecturer expressed himself as sadly disappointed at seeing so few present, having hoped to see the seats well filled by those who would be pleased to hear what a rebel had to say. Beginning at the time when Gen. GRANT assembled his forces before Petersburgh, he gave a summary description of the events of the campaign until the surrender of LEE. Speaking of the limited resources of LEE at that time, he remarked that he had to legislate for him a class of men whom all unite in cordially despising—that class who, in the Congress of the United States, proclaimed loudly that if a gun was fired they would take the field and fight to the last, but who were the first to throw the burden of the war upon those who, like Gen. LEE, had no share in its inception. He stated that LEE's army, all told, then numbered only 33,000 men, he himself having command of one-third of the cavalry, which was less than 6,000 men. Having a line of over forty miles to maintain, the men became wearied out with constant labor, and knowing the wasted condition of the country, they were disheartened and dejected. Gen. GRANT, profiting by the experience of his predecessors, did not attempt a direct attack upon Richmond, but tried to manœuvre LEE out of it. The failure of PICKETT to dislodge SHERIDAN from Dinwiddie Court House, and his own defeat and the capture of Five Forks by SHERIDAN and WARREN, on the 30th of April, were the critical events of the campaign, compelling the evacuation of Petersburgh. The general attack upon LEE's lines immediately made by GRANT kept the former from slipping away, while the latter stretched out his left, so that when LEE was finally able to move, SHERIDAN was in advance of him, and still held him at bay. The movement of LEE to Rice's Station, by which he placed himself on the direct line of retreat to Lynchburgh, he characterized as one of the most masterly steps of the war. But the destruction of EARLY's corps at this juncture decided, in the speaker's opinion, Gen. LEE to surrender, which is proved by the fact that he immediately withdrew from the railroad, abandoning his design of retreating on Lynchburgh, which he could have made good, and allowing his enemy to confront him in force at Appomattox Court-house. There he sent in his flag of truce with proposals of surrender. The lecturer illustrated his remarks by references to maps, and was listened to with interest by the few who were present.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The annual meeting of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held last evening at the rooms of the Society, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. Mr. BERGH presided. Many ladies were present. The reports of the officers and the several Committees exhibit a condition of affairs most flattering for the increasing usefulness of the Society. The report of the Secretary, Mr. WADDELL, was a highly-interesting synopsis of the history of the Association, discovering its successful struggles against opposition, misrepresentation and ridicule, and the already fruitful results of its labors. A copy of the bill obtained at the late session of the Legislature, giving increased powers to the Society, was read. Letters from prominent scientific men, among them one from Prof. AGASSIZ, were read, in which the writers gave hearty expression of cooperation with the labors of the body. The report referred in a complimentary manner to Justice DOWLING and other gentlemen of position who had in a marked manner identified themselves with the interests of the Society and of humanity.

The report of the Executive Committee was brief. Alluding to the exhaustive character of the report of the Secretary, it was thought unnecessary to go into an extended statement. The Committee regretted the resignation of Mr. A. T. STEWART as one of its members—Mr. STEWART having resigned owing to his other numerous engagements—but congratulated themselves with replacing the gentleman's name with that of HORACE B. CLAFLIN, Esq. The report at considerable length dwelt on the subject of street-paving, which they look upon, as it now is, as the most prolific cause of cruelty to horses.

The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts

From life members were	$4,600
From non-resident patrons	760
From donations	1,818
One-half of fines imposed on conviction in cases before the magistrates	296
Total	$7,474
Gross expenditures	$5,047 90
Balance in Treasury	2,426 10—$7,474

The Society next proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—Henry Bergh.

Vice-Presidents—John T. Hoffman, Peter Cooper, Benjamin D. Hicks, W. H. Aspinwall, Marshall O. Roberts, H. W. Bellows, D. D., James Brown, George T. Trimble, Moses Taylor, Horace B. Claflin.

Secretary—Wm. Coventry H. Waddell.

Treasurer—Wm. McMurray.

Executive Committee—James T. Brady, John D. Wolfe, August Belmont, Henry Bergh, Frank Leslie, John A. Kennedy, W. C. H. Waddell, Samuel B. Ruggles, Henry Grinnell, R. A. Southwick, Daniel Butterfield, Thomas C. Acton, Wm. H. Webb, John B. Murray, Joseph P. Beach.

It was announced that a munificent bequest of $60,000 had been provided for in the will of BENJAMIN D. HICKS, Esq., from whom a communication to that effect was read. It was also announced that the reëlected President of the Society, Mr. BERGH, had also bequeathed to the Association a property, the interest of which would be worth $7000 per annum to the Society. These announcements were received with applause.

Mr. BERGH confirmed this, and made a few remarks congratulating the Society on its rapid growth in public favor, and its progress in attaining a permanent position as an institution of the country. As the salaries of officers had been referred to in the report, he wished to say that one officer only of the Society received payment—the Secretary—and his duties were peculiar and arduous. Other outlay in the shape of salaries was that paid to the detectives, who receive their traveling expenses and $16 per week each. For himself, he needed no salary, and would not receive one were the Association the wealthiest in the land. He had, since the organization of the Society, given all his time and energy to it, and would continue to do so as long as he lived,

without other reward than the consciousness that he was doing his duty to his fellow-creatures. The prospects of the Society were most cheering, and the coöperation it now received was such as to confirm its position and extend its usefulness.

Anniversaries.

The readers of the TIMES desirous of attending any of the anniversary meetings beginning on Sunday evening, may be aided by consulting the following list:

SUNDAY, MAY 5.

American and Foreign Christian Union—Sermon by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD's,) 7:30 P. M.

American Seamen's Friend Society—Sermon by Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY, of West Meriden, Conn., at Rev. Dr. ROBINSON's church, Brooklyn.

American Female Guardian Society—Sermon at Church of Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue, corner of Forty-second-street, 7:30 P. M.

MONDAY, MAY 6.

American Missionary Association—Cooper Institute, 3 P. M.

American Seamen's Friend Society—Steinway Hall, 7:30 P. M.

Union Theological Seminary—Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

American Anti-Slavery Society—Steinway Hall, 10:30 A. M.

New-York Sunday-school Union—Anniversary exercises of schools in various churches in the afternoon.

New-York Sunday-school Union—Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, 7:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

American Tract Society—Steinway Hall, 10 A. M.

American Tract Society of Boston—Steinway Hall, P. M.

American Home Missionary Society—Steinway Hall, 7:30 P. M.

National Temperance Society—Cooper Institute, 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

American Bible Society—Steinway Hall, 10 A. M.

American Congregational Union—Brooklyn Academy of Music, 7:30 P. M.

American Equal Rights Association—Church of the Puritans, 7:30 P. M.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb—Steinway Hall, at P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Steinway Hall, 10 A. M.

Institution for the Blind—Steinway Hall, 3 P. M.

New-York City Mission—Steinway Hall, 7:30 P. M.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers—Brooklyn Academy of Music, 7:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

Howard Mission, &c.—Steinway Hall, 7:30 P. M.

The Baptist anniversaries will be held in Chicago on the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of this month.

The Old and New School Presbyterian General Assemblies meet on the 16th inst.

Radical Republican General Committee.

A meeting of this organization was held last evening at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, pursuant to a call stating that important business was to be transacted. The large hall was well filled by 8 o'clock, and the Committee was called to order by CHAS. S. SPENCER, Esq., its President. The roll having been called and the minutes of the previous meeting read, the Secretary announced a list of members who had rendered themselves liable to expulsion by reason of non-attendance at three consecutive meetings, and a motion being made that the delinquents be notified to make their excuses at the next meeting, and failing, that they be expelled, Gen. FOSTER wanted a division of the question in order to get at and at once expel THOMAS STEVENSON, and thereupon arose a lengthy debate, participated in by Messrs. DARRAGH, OLIVER, FOSTER, THOMPSON and others, but finally STEVENSON was accorded the month's grace given to his co-absentees. Communications being called for, one was read from the Fifth Assembly District Association withdrawing JAMES WINTERBOTTOM and W. C. HANNA from the General Committee and expelling them from the Association, on the ground that they had at the last election openly worked for the success of the Democratic nominees. Thereupon Mr. HANNA sent up a communication to be read, and in so doing raised a diminutive tempest. Some wanted it read, others did not, and a good many got excited about it on one side or the other. Finally, however, it was read, and after a long debate the whole thing was referred to a committee of five to investigate and report. The Executive Committee announced that they had secured permanent quarters for the Committee at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, and resolutions expressing regret for the death of Mr. WALTER R. STAFFORD, late a member of the Committee, having been adopted, the Committee, having apparently got through with the important business it was called to consider, then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN SIXTH-STREET.—Last night at about 9 o'clock a fire occurred in the oil and lamp store of ANDREW BRECH, No. 130 Sixth-street, between Avenues A and B. The flames made rapid headway, owing to the inflammable nature of the material, and nearly an hour elapsed before the firemen were successful in subduing them. Mr. BRECH's stock was damaged to the extent of about $1,000; fully insured in the North American Company. The second floor is occupied by FRANCIS CIDRACO, picture frame maker. Loss by water about $50; insured for $500 in the Continental Company. The upper floors are occupied by families who sustained trifling loss upon their furniture by water; not insured. The building is owned by Messrs. BROWN & BRAND. Damage about $200; insured fully. BRECH was arrested by the Police on suspicion of having set fire to the premises.

RE-ARREST OF AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY.—A man named ADOLPH ZICKERT, a broom-maker, was recently arrested upon suspicion of having set fire to his factory at No. 47 Warren-street. He was taken to the Tombs Police Court, where he gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer. Yesterday Fire-Marshal BAKER learned that the accused intended to leave the City, and forthwith proceedings were instituted to bring the intending fugitive before Recorder HACKETT at the General Sessions, for the purpose of having the bail rescinded. ZICKERT was not found, however, until a late hour last night, when he was discovered in a boarding-house in First-avenue, where he had engaged apartments temporarily, under the name of Edward Miller, intending to take a steamer for California on Saturday next. He was arrested at once, and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—J. Henry, United States Consul, Quebec; Gen. J. F. Noble, United States Army; Hon. C. S. Eyster, Colorado; Gen. Vickers, Washington; Hon. A. Munroe, Syracuse, and J. S. Davis, Rochester, are at the Metropolitan. Gov. R. M. Patton, Alabama; Senator E. C. Ross, Kansas; and H. W. Chittenden, Esq., Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. P. Stockton, New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel. Hon. Hugh J. Hastings, Albany, is at the Hoffman House. Gov. Burnside, Rhode Island, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. McDonald, Canada, is at the Astor House. Gen. J. G. Brown, Washington, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Ex-Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is at the Brevoort House.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At 11 o'clock last night Officer RACE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, discovered a young girl named EMMA GAYNOR lying upon a stoop at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street in an apparently insensible condition. She was immediately removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the surgeon in charge pronounced it a case of poisoning. An antidote was administered. In the course of a few minutes the girl's consciousness was restored, when she stated that she had taken a dose of laudanum which she had purchased at a neighboring drug-store. She also stated that she lived at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, but declined to give any reason for her rashness. It is thought that she will recover.

CASUALTIES.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a German lad named AUGUST SCHILLING, aged 16 years, was instantly killed by a letter-press which fell upon his head, at No. 41 Mercer-street, where he was employed....A man named WILLIAM COSGROVE, while at work upon the canal-boat *H. T. Williams*, at Pier No. 5 East River, was crushed between the boat and an adjoining vessel, sustaining severe injuries thereby. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer CARNOCHAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct....A little child named ROBERT BELL, aged 3½ years, fell from a fourth-story window at its parents' residence, No. 42 First-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and died soon afterwards.

LECTURE LAST EVENING.—A lecture on "Steam Navigation" was delivered last evening by WILLIAM F. THOMS, M. D., at the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison-street. The lecture was very long but exceedingly interesting, dealing mainly with the advantages of the propeller system over other means of ship locomotion. At the conclusion of the lecture a discussion was carried on by gentlemen in the audience with reference to the merits of RESSEL's combined propeller and steering apparatus recently invented, for patent of which application has been made.

LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.—Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture this evening, at the Cooper Institute, upon "Peculiar People." The proceeds are to be devoted to the Old Ladies' Home of the Methodist Church in this City.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MINOR ITEMS.—Gen. S. H. ROBERTS took charge of the Brooklyn Post-office, recently removed to the new building in Washington-street, near Myrtle-avenue, yesterday morning....A set of resolutions engrossed by Mr. J. F. LOMAS, surrounded by photographs of the members of the Company (Hook and Ladder No. 5) were presented to the retiring foreman, Mr. H. F. CAMPBELL, on Wednesday evening.....WILLIAM POWERS, residing in Walton-place, near York-street, was sent to jail yesterday by Justice CORNWELL for beating his wife in a cruel manner....An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner LYNCH on the body of JOHN JUNGE, 16 years of age, who came to his death from injuries sustained by falling from a Greenwood car on Sunday evening last. The verdict was to the effect that deceased came to his death from injuries inflicted by Greenwood Car No. 186, and exonerated the conductor from all blame....GEORGE STRINGMAN, residing at No. 3 Dickerson's-alley, died suddenly on Wednesday night, as is supposed, from congestion of the brain..... The distillery of PATRICK SULLIVAN, corner of Hoyt and Sullivan streets, was seized by the United States authorities yesterday, on the charge of carrying on the distilling business without license....MICHAEL TRACY, who keeps a saloon at No. 86 Hudson-avenue, while asleep on his own premises on Wednesday, was robbed of $40, a silver hunting watch and a pair of boots, in all worth $80. The bar-tender, JOHN H. NEWMAN, *alias* Skinney, is accused of committing the theft....The number of lost children found and restored to their parents by the Police of Brooklyn during the month of April was 233....The body of a dead infant was discovered in one of the rooms occupied by the Board of Health yesterday morning. The Coroner took charge of the remains.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A regular meeting of the Board was held at the Court-house yesterday afternoon, the President—Supervisor WM. M. LITTLE—in the chair. The subject of providing other apartments in the Court-house for the Court of Sessions was discussed. It appears the room now occupied lacks ventilation, and is, in other respects, deemed unsuited for the purposes for which it is used. The subject was eventually laid over until next meeting. The monthly report of the Penitentiary Committee was presented, from which it appears that during April 50 persons had been received and 50 discharged, and that there were at present 197 inmates in the institution. The expenses during the same period were $1,856 27; the receipts, $614 90. The report was ordered on file. The yearly salaries of the chief and assistant clerks in the Surrogate's office were fixed by resolution at $2,000 and $1,500 respectively. Supervisor CROOK offered a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to borrow, in anticipation of the taxes, the sum of $300,000, payable as directed by Chapter 107 of the Laws of 1852. The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned until Friday, 10th inst., at 3 P. M.

FIRE.—About 9:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable owned by JOHN DECHAMPS, on the corner of Duffield and Tillary streets. It was discovered by Mr. PETER C. RIELLY, who gave the alarm, and succeeded, with the aid of Mr. THOMAS LEE and CHARLES BURNS, members of Hose Company No. 7, in rescuing six horses from the flames. One horse valued at $330, belonging to THOMAS CASSIN, was burned, together with a sleigh owned by Dr. REGAN, valued at $50, supposed to be not insured. Mr. DECHAMP's loss on stable will amount to about $600, on which there is an insurance of $300 in Phœnix Company of this City. The horses were owned by different parties—Mr. J. B. RIELLY owned one; Mr. CHARLES M. O'RIELLY, one; Dr. REGAN, two, and Messrs. OLCKNER & JENTZ, two. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—A young man calling himself JAMES GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIAMSON, was arrested yesterday on the charge of attempting to enter the premises of Mrs. WATSON, No. 110 Myrtle-avenue, by means of a skeleton key. He was detected by the lady, who took hold of him, but he broke away and ran as far as Duffield-street, where he was arrested by a citizen. The accused was given into the custody of Officer WIES of the Forty-first Police Precinct, and locked up for examination. In his flight WILLIAMSON threw away a number of articles, among which was a skeleton key, which was picked up.

THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held at the Packer Institute last evening, Mr. J. C. BREVOORT, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance. The report of the Librarian showed that during the past year there had been added to the library 2,071 volumes and 2,532 pamphlets, valuable manuscripts, paintings, engravings, relics and curiosities. Nearly all the volumes and pamphlets were presented to the Society. Of the volumes 806 are of history, (of which 669 relate to Long Island,) 195 biographies, 58 novels, &c.

THE OFFICIAL RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION.—The result of the late election for delegates to the State Constitutional Convention in Kings County, as officially declared, is as follows in the Second Senatorial District: Rolfe, 6,483; Barnard, 6,485; Lowrey, 6,481; Livingston, 6,461; Beecher, 5,686; Reynolds, 5,695; Sanderson, 5,635; Burr, 5,655. The vote in the Third Senatorial District is as follows: Bergen, 7,513; Schumaker, 7,462; Veeder, 7,482; Colahan, 7,416; Crooke, 3,366; Coit, 3,260; Johnson, 3,262; Meeker, 3,288.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Fire Commissioners held a meeting last evening, but did no important business. The matter in dispute between the Board and the Department having been virtually settled. A charge made by THOMAS MALONE, Foreman of Engine Company No. 19, against Engine Company No. 17, for running down grade on the railroad track in Fulton-street on April 20, was referred, and will probably be acted upon at the next meeting.

VERDICT AGAINST THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the Circuit Court of Suffolk County held on the 24th inst., in the case of EDGAR GRIFFING *vs.* the Long Island Railroad Company, the jury gave a verdict of $750 for injuries received by being upset in one of the Company's cars in February, 1864.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Shortly after 10 o'clock last night, a young man named JOHN WILSON, residing in a rear building corner of Newark-avenue and Grove-street, Jersey City, was brought to the Police-station by Officer MOORE, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself. It appears that WILSON procured a rope, one end of which he attached to the door knob and after making a slipping noose in the other end threw it over the door. He then placed the noose around his neck with his feet resting on the floor and then threw himself forward so that his weight rested principally on the rope. Mrs. WILSON ran out and procured the assistance of Officer MOORE who cut him down and after a lapse of ten or fifteen minutes, succeeded in resuscitating him. WILSON assigned as a cause for the rash act the inconstancy of his wife. He claims to be of a respectable family from Allendale, Scotland, and says his uncle is head forrester for Sir JAMES GRAHAM, of Netherby Hall. He was detained at the Police-station for the night.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS IN BRIEF.—A son of HENRY SAURBIER, of Newark, aged 15 years, accidentally shot himself on Wednesday afternoon while playing with a pistol. The ball entered the abdomen and inflicted a dangerous wound....Rev. Mr. ELDER was installed pastor of the Orange Baptist Church on Wednesday evening. Rev. O. S. STEARNS, D. D., of Newton, Mass.; Rev. W. D. HEDDEN, of East Orange; Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, of New-York, and Rev. M. S. BIDDLE, of New-Brunswick, conducted the services....Rev. STEPHEN P. SIMPSON, of North Haven, Conn., has accepted a call to the Assistant Rectorship of Grace Church, Newark....The semi-centennial anniversary of the Sussex County Bible Society will be celebrated in Newton, on Wednesday, June 12....The City Treasurer of Newark has received an envelope containing $12 50 conscience money, the same belonging to the city.

INTEMPERANCE AND ITS RESULTS—INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The following statistics relating to the manufacture and vending of intoxicating liquors in the City of Newark, have just been compiled by a Committee appointed by the pastors of that city: The number of places where intoxicating liquors are sold, fermented and distilled, is about 864; during last year there were manufactured in Newark 189,974 barrels of beer, upon which tax was paid. The aggregate cost of liquor retailed and drank in Newark for the past year, is estimated at $5,000,000. During the last year 1,251 persons were committed to the County Jail, the aggregate incarcerations amounting to about 135 years; five-sixths of these commitments were the result of intemperance. Of 864 liquor dealers of the city, 745 sell without a license.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE MORRIS AND ESSEX DEPOT.—Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held an inquest last evening on the body of THOMAS GORMAN, a machinist in the employ of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, who died yesterday morning from injuries received the afternoon previous by being crushed between two cars. At the time of the accident, GORMAN was engaged doing some repairs to a passenger car, when a locomotive was backed up to hitch on to the train, and came against the cars with such force as to jam them together, and the deceased, not being aware of the movement, was caught between two platforms and fatally injured. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. Deceased was 36 years of age, and a resident of Newark.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRAIGNED.—In the United States District Court, at Trenton, on Wednesday, STEPHEN PENN, indicted for passing counterfeit United States notes, plead not guilty, and was admitted to bail in $5,000 security. DAVID BARNING was charged on two indictments—one for engraving plates for forging fractional currency, and the other for passing counterfeit fractional currency. He plead guilty, and was remanded for sentence. ABRAHAM LAZARUS, of Brooklyn, was tried on an indictment for passing a counterfeit $10 note of the Flour City Bank, of Rochester. Several witnesses were examined to prove his good character, and he was acquitted.

A LADY ROBBED OF A VALUABLE DIAMOND AND MONEY.—A lady residing in New-York, whose name was not ascertained, had her pocket picked at the Market-street Depot, in Newark, on Wednesday evening, of a pocket-book containing $17 in money and a diamond ring, valued at $500. She took out her pocket-book for the purpose of purchasing a ticket on the 6:45 P. M. train, and, replacing it, entered the cars, soon after which she discovered that she had been robbed.

ARREST FOR CONSPIRACY.—Officer BRANT, of the Newark Police, arrived in that city yesterday morning, having in custody ARCHIBALD MORTON, whom he had arrested in Rhode Island, who stands indicted by the recent Grand Jury as an accomplice with DAVID WILSON and JOHN MOONEY, in sending threatening letters to JOHN EASTWOOD, of Belleville. The accused was committed for trial.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.—A call was yesterday issued, signed by Z. K. PANGBORN, JOHN DAVIDSON and JOHN Y. FOSTER, members of the Republican State Committee, recommending that a State Convention be held at Trenton, June 4, for the purpose of discussing the question of impartial suffrage, and the duty of the party in relation thereto.

A NEW EVENING PAPER.—The first number of a new Republican daily paper, called *The Evening Journal*, edited by Major Z. K. PANGBORN, and published by WM. B. DUNNING, was issued in Jersey City yesterday afternoon.

A SCENE IN THE BOHEMIAN DIET.—A letter from Prague gives some details of the stormy proceedings which took place in the Bohemian Diet on the opening day: "The sitting was marked by a strong Czech demonstration. Immediately after the new President of the Diet (Count HARTIG) had delivered his address in the German language, and had proposed three cheers for the Emperor of Austria, a voice from the centre exclaimed, 'No; let us cry *slava* (glory) to the King of Bohemia!' which was accordingly done by all the Czech deputies. The President then laid before the Diet, still in the German language, several Government bills, upon which Dr. GREGE, a Czech, asked that these bills should be read to the Czech deputies in their own tongue. This demand was, to a certain extent, complied with by the Vice-President reading an abstract of the bills in the Czech language. But here another deputy protested, insisting that the Czech deputies had as good a right as the Germans to hear the full text of the bills in their own language. The Secretary then read a literal translation of the bills. The Czechs, however, were still not satisfied, declaiming that a slight was being put upon their nation by the Secretary reading bills to them which were read to the German deputies by the President. An indescribable tumult ensued, several Czechs and Germans speaking at once, and the President vainly attempting to restore order with his bell. At length the Czechs were pacified with the President promising that in future all speeches delivered by him in German would at once be translated for their benefit into Czech by the Vice-President."

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A NEGRO.—A few days since it was reported to to the special magistrate of this city that a freedman named EDWARD WILSON was being made the victim of a cruel design. It was stated by the informant that he had observed this freedman on board the steamer *Waccamaw*, suspended in the air by his heels, in which position he had been placed by two negroes on board the steamer, who gave as an excuse for their cruelty that the tortured man had stolen some articles of clothing from them. The sheriff immediately proceeded to the steamer, accompanied by an officer, and there discovered the unfortunate negro in the position which was described. He was immediately released and his alleged tormentors taken into custody, but not until yesterday was an opportunity presented for an examination of the case, and then it was postponed for an indefinite period, in consequence of the absence of the principal witness, the party aggrieved, who had previously been recognized for his appearance. From statements made by Justice CONOLEY we learn that a white man was also implicated in the affair, he having, it was stated, at the request of the negroes, assisted them to tie WILSON. The defendants were released on their own recognizance, owing to the absence of direct proof of their guilt of this action. WILSON was subsequently recognized, it is stated, as a deserter from the United States gunboat *Lenapee*, now in port, and no doubt his absence from the examination is owing to his having flown from arrest.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, April 30.*

CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD ENJOINED.—A bill has been filed by the South Carolina Railroad Company to enjoin the construction of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and is now pending before his Honor Chancellor CARROLL, in this city. The injunction is asked, we learn, on the grounds that the Columbia and Augusta road is being constructed in violation of the exclusive privileges granted by the charter of the South Carolina Railroad. Without expressing any opinion on the merits of the question involved, it seems a monstrous proposition that this application should be made at this late day, after the States of South Carolina and Georgia, the cities of Columbia and Augusta, and the citizens of both States, who have subscribed, have already been committed to the enterprise, and after fully $600,000 has been expended or is involved in contracts. This road is demanded by the necessities of the times—it is needed to develop the great interests of the country—and we regret exceedingly that the South Carolina Road Company have deemed it necessary to interpose this hindrance to the progress of the enterprise, although, to a certain extent, private rights are involved.—*Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, April 30.*

MONUMENT TO THE FOUNDER OF AMERICAN METHODISM.—At the recent session of the Troy Annual Conference, a Committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds and erect a monument to the memory of PHILIP EMBURY, the founder of American Methodism. The remains of this man now lie in a beautiful cemetery in the pleasant village of Cambridge, Washington County. A hundred years ago, in his own house in New-York, he organized the first Methodist society in America. He also erected with his own hands the first Methodist church in this country, and ministered in its pulpit until a regularly organized clergyman was sent from England. Then he moved into the section of the State which is now Washington County, and while at work in the field with a scythe injured himself so that he died of the wound. For a long time the whereabouts of his grave was uncertain, but twenty years ago it was brought to light, and the remains removed to the burial ground of Ashgrove Church, which then stood in the town of Salem, and last year, when the Conference held its session at Cambridge, the bones were exhumed, and with fitting ceremony, conducted by Bishop JANES, deposited in their present resting place. Now it is proposed by the Conference to erect over them a monument worthy of the man, and one which will point out his grave to the children of the Church for generations to come.—*Troy Times.*

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 2.

FLOUR firm and in good demand at an advance of 10c.@15c.; Spring Extras, $13@$15; white Winter, $15@$17. WHEAT buoyant and advanced 5c.@8c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 95—holders asked at the close $3; No. 2 sold at $2 70@$2 75, closing firm at $2 70@$2 75. CORN active and advanced 1c., but closed quiet at $1 0 9¾ for No. 1, $1 07 for No. 2. OATS firm and advanced 2c.@2½c.; sales at 64¾c.@65c. RYE advanced 2c.@3c. BARLEY dull and declined 3c.@5c.; No. 2, in store, 85c.@95c. PROVISIONS dull but steady. MESS PORK sold at $22 50. LARD, 12¾c., in bulk, but there were no transactions. BEEF CATTLE fairly active and firm at $4 60@$7 for common Cows and Steers; good to choice, $7 50@$8 62½. Live HOGS dull and declined 25c.@30c.; common to choice, $5@$6 90. SHEEP moderately active at $6 25@$7 25. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 91,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 99,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 2.

FLOUR dull but unchanged. Sales 700 bbls. at $14 for No. 1 Spring, $15 for Red Winter, $13 75 for White, $16 50@$17 for double Extra. WHEAT has been in moderate demand and the market closed firmer; sales early of 8,000 bushels Canada Spring, afloat and to arrive, at $2 96½; 1,030 bushels, do., on the spot, at $3; 4,200 bushels Choice, do., at $3 03, and 700 bushels Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $3. CORN in fair demand; sales of 15,000 bushels New Indiana at $1 24@$1 25. OATS in good demand; sales of 23,000 bushels Western at 72c.@73c., and 4,000 bushels State at 75c. BARLEY dull; sales of 2,300 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 20, and 1,000 bushels Western at $1. RYE nominally $1 47 for Canadian. PEAS nominally $1 14@$1 15, in bond. MILL FEED scarce. Shorts $32@$34, and Middlings $37@$40 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 40c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS 35,500 bushels Corn; 12,800 bushels Peas.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 2.

COTTON flat and nominal at 27½c. for Middling Uplands. COFFEE quiet but firm for Rio; stock scarce. FLOUR dull; holders firm on account of a light supply; prices without change. WHEAT steady; sales of Pennsylvania Red at $3 05 for fair, and at $3 20 for Maryland Red. CORN active and higher; receipts small; White, $1 24@$1 25; Yellow, $1 28@$1 30; mixed Western, $1 20@$1 26. OATS 75c.@76c. SUGAR, 10½c. for refining; market steady. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK $23 50. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@9c.; Sides, 10½c.@¾c., for loose and packed. LARD unchanged; sales at 13c.@13¼c. for City and Western. WHISKY nominal at $1 25@$1 28; contraband, no sales.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 2.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN buoyant and active; No. 1, 98c., in bulk; $1 10 sacked. OATS quiet at 71c.@72c. RYE steady at $1 70. WHISKY sold at 26c., in bond. COTTON firmer on part of holders; Middling was held at 26c. MESS PORK in good demand, and closed at $23. LARD in fair demand; sales of 1,000 tierces at 12½c.; best City, 12¾c. BULK MEATS firm and nothing done; large sales could have been made at 7¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders and Sides, especially Sides, in bulk. BACON quiet and unchanged. BUTTER dull at 25c.@27c. EGGS, 16c. CHEESE steady. Gold, 134¼ buying, 135¼ selling. Exchange firm.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, May 2.

Nothing particularly new has occurred in the Cattle trade this week. The supply is some 800 head less than last week, but there is a corresponding falling off in the demand, mostly because of the backwardness of Eastern buyers. The total supply is 4,700; sales, 3,000—the market prices ranging at 8½c.@9c. for fair to good, and 9½c.@10c. for strictly prime and extra. The average quality of the Cattle is good, though not equal to the stock in last week. Sheep, 7½c.@8½c. for shorn, and 8½c.@10½c. for wooled. Receipts, 3,500 head. Hogs in light request at 7½c.@8½c. for ordinary to prime Western, corn fed. Receipts, 3,400 head.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 2.

FLOUR firm; Spring active; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $15 50, and dray lots of white Wheat at $15 50@$17. WHEAT dull, but very firm; sales of five cars Canada Spring at $2 98; four cars white Canada at $3 38@$3 40. CORN in good demand and firm; sales 14,000 bushels new Chicago at $1 15 on the track; three cars new Toledo at $1 16 on the track, and 20,000 bushels old mixed Western at $1 20 in store. OATS quiet; small lots sold at 71c. in store. BARLEY unchanged. RYE—none here. SEEDS dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES, $2 33, and quiet. Sales of MESS PORK at $23. Sales of LARD at 13c.@13¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 2.

COTTON quiet, but firmer; sales 1,400 bales; Low Middling nominally 25c.; receipts, 300 bales; exports, 744 bales. SUGAR, 13½c. for fully fair to prime. MOLASSES, no sales; nominally 75c. FLOUR dull and drooping; Superfine at $12 50@$12 75. CORN is in good supply and the demand unchanged. OATS firm at 80c.@85c. PORK firm at $24. BACON—9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, 11¾c.@12c. for Ribbed Sides, and 12½c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet at 13½c. COFFEE, 23¾c.@25¾c. for fair to prime. Gold, 135¾. Sterling, 46¼@48¾. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ℔ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, May 2.

FLOUR quiet and higher; City Extras, $13 50@$14 50; Extras, $12 75@$13. WHEAT advancing but unsettled; No. 1, $2 95; No. 2, $2 90. OATS firm at 68c.@69½c. for No. 1, and 64c.@67c. for No. 2. CORN advancing; sales at $1 11 for No. 1, and $1 02 for new shelled. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats; 1,400 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 2.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON dull and nothing doing. FLOUR easier. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN firmer, at $1 08@$1 13½ the latter for fancy White. OATS easier. BARLEY firmer, at $1 10@$1 17½ for Spring. RYE firmer, at $1 45@$1 50. PROVISIONS dull. BACON—Clear Sides 12½c.@12¼c.; Shoulders 8¾c.@9c. Plain Sugar-cured HAMS 14½c.; Canvassed 15½c. LARD dull, at 12½c.@13½c. WHISKY quiet.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 2.

Leaf TOBACCO restrained; Lugs $2 50@$2 75; selections, $19 75. Superfine FLOUR, $9 75@$11 75. WHEAT nominal. CORN, $1 10@$1 15 for Shelled and delivered; on the ear, $1 in bulk. RYE $1 07. MESS PORK firmer at $22 50. BACON—Shoulders 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.; Hams $13½c.@15½c. LARD, in tierces, 12½c. Rio COFFEE declined ½c. Raw WHISKY, $2 25. COTTON nominal.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, May 2.

COTTON quiet, but firmer; receipts, 108 bales; exports, 1,000 bales. CORN firm at $1 25@$1 30. OATS, 85c.@90c. HAY—none but low grades on the market; sales at $27@$28. FLOUR and other markets unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, May 2.

Cotton opened weak but closed firm; sales today 150 bales Middling at 25c.@25½c. Receipts for two days, 500 bales; stock on hand, 16,940 bales; exports for the week, 6,095 bales; receipts for the week, 2,400 bales.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Thursday, May 2.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN active and excited, with an advance of 4c.; No. 1, $1 14@$1 17; No. 2, $1 14@$1 16. OATS advanced 2c.; sales at 68c.@70c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 1.

FLOUR active at $6 50@$7; exports for April, 71,000 bbls. WHEAT; sales $1 70@$2 15; exports for April, 500,000 sacks. Legal-tenders, 74¾.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, May 2.

COTTON dull at 24c. SPIRITS—No sales. RESIN quiet at $2 85@$6 50.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, May 2.

COTTON closed quiet, but firm; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 349 bales; Middlings, 23c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, May 2.

Cotton active with a slight advance; sales, 295 bales Middling at 25c.; receipts, 87 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, May 2.

COTTON irregular; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 100 bales. Middling, 25c.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Thursday, May 2.

COTTON firm at 24c.@25c.; receipts, 100 bales. TOBACCO active. CORN, $1 20. Gold, 135.

[Advertisement.]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE KNOX HAT.—Though most of the delegates to the approaching Convention, being men of intelligence and culture, will wear hats of KNOX's manufacture, it is not likely that a clause will be inserted in the new Constitution rendering it imperative upon the citizens to follow in this particular their example. It is not necessary. Most people do patronize KNOX's stores, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, and those who do not make a mistake.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Steamer	Date	From	To
FOR AMERICA.			
Teutonia	April 20	Hamburg	New-York
Palmyra	April 22	Liverpool	New-York
Chicago	April 26	Liverpool	New-York
Denmark	April 24	Liverpool	New-York
Ville de Paris	April 27	Havre	New-York
Hammonia	April 27	Hamburg	New-York
China	April 27	Liverpool	Boston
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Washington	May 4	New-York	Liverpool
The Queen	May 4	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	May 4	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	May 4	New-York	Glasgow
Pereire	May 4	New-York	Havre
Cimbria	May 4	New-York	Hamburg
Cuba	May 8	Boston	Liverpool
City of Paris	May 11	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	May 11	New-York	Liverpool
Wm. Penn	May 11	New-York	London
Columbia	May 11	New-York	Glasgow
Fulton	May 11	New-York	Havre
FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.			
Gen. Grant	May 4	New-Orleans	
Missouri	May 4	New-Orleans	
Morro Castle	May 9	Havana	
Ocean Queen	May 14	California	

Departure of Ocean Mails.

MAILS FOR EUROPE CLOSE:

Per *Pereire, via* Brest, on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.
Per *City of Washington*, on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.
Per *Cimbria, via* Southampton and Hamburg, on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—J. Bracegirdle, J. Bracegirdle, Jr., Samuel Taylor, Thomas Ross, J. Birkenhead, S. Lyall, C. Bohling, F. Orbess, Felix M. Callesas, A. Appincourt, R. T. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Randall, J. D. Lord and friend, J. Lenthal and wife, Miss Lenthal, Capt. Olony Lowell.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 2—*in steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Gibson, two children and nurse, Mrs. A. S. Pront, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hallgarten, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Swift, Charles Young, D. B. Haggar, Mr. and Mrs. F. Howland and daughter, A. Wolfe and son, Miss Wolfe and sister, A. G. Samson, Charles Grayson, Charles Rodman, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Huff, Mrs. Von Schoonhoven and daughter, L. Simmons, Mrs. Von Schoonhoven, C. Kylberg, Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, E. B. Finch, Rev. Dr. Thompson, lady and two daughters; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Manice, A. Vickars, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stone and two daughters, Dr. D. C. Gordon and lady, Mrs. R. Bendit, four children and nurse; Mrs. McLaughlin, Henry Fry, George Johnson, T. M. Reinhart, G. C. Trafant, J. J. West, H. Geach, Mr. Curtis, J. M. de Vervier, J. W. Cortlan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Mickleburgh, H. M. McDougall and daughter, H. M. McDonald and lady, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. Hynes, John Paestorius, Mr. and Mrs. Greer, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Werner, Miss E. A. Brown. Total, 76 passengers.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—A Kohler, John Shirley and wife, Mrs. A. S. Townsend, A. C. Baldwin, F. C. Spooner, Mrs. J. H. Maynew and two children, H. J. Meyer and wife. H. Levison, C. R. Clark, J. G. Nelson, J. A. Donahoe, wife, three children and two servants; J. W. Mackey, H. S. Homans, wife, two children and servant; J. W. Wise, J. Glover, G. F. Vianna, Mrs. J. Lane and child, Dr. C. W. Kirchner and infant, E. Viot, wife and two children; F. Lematre, wife and two children, C. W. Armes, wife and child; Mrs. E. Caeswell, Mrs. Hopkins, son and two children; Dr. Logan and wife, Geo. F. Seward, Mrs. Belknap and daughter, Mrs. Boice and infant, J. L. Pruett, Rev. H. L. Hunington, wife and two children; F. S. Freeman, wife and child; S. T. Welch, wife and three children; Mrs. Kentfield, daughter and two children; Mrs. J. A. Englefield and infant, W. H. Wood, S. P. Dewey, wife and son; Lieut.-Col. E. Myers, U. S. A.; P. J. Hickey, wife and son; Mrs. George S. Andrews and two children, Mrs. J. A. Chapman and two children, Mrs. J. H. Kingin, Capt. G. H. Bradbury and wife, G. B. Hitchcock, three children and servant; E. L. Chamberlain, J. M. Kaull, Mrs. E. Ragsdale, H. Marshall, M. Kempner, N. B. Hall, Capt. J. F. Nobbe, Miss M. Howard, Mrs. J. B. Winters, Mrs. E. H. Tutnill and daughter, W. P. Adams, G. T. Lawton, wife and daughter, Dr. R. Mitchell and wife, Mrs. J. M. Saunders, J. A. Perkins, wife and child; Mrs. T. White and son, Mrs. A. M. Hale and servant, H. E. Mitchell, H. L. Frank, Geo. E. Butterworth, Capt. W. C. Talbot and daughter, Mrs. S. E. Geddes, Mrs. F. Lawton and infant, Miss Lawton, Miss Sim Bless, Mrs. M. E. Michenor, Mrs. H. C. Wilson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Couch and infant, A. Baher, Mrs. Rodgers and child, Wm. Rennie, wife and four children; W. E. Terry, Capt. John Eldridge, Dr. Wahe Bryarly, Mrs. L. T. Rowe, Rev. Nath. Frost, United States Navy; O. Kneedsen, wife, sister and brother; Mrs. Maria Daegner and two children, Richard Peyton Gallagher, A. S. Post, H. L. Dodge and wife, Mrs. Mary Leffingwell and two children, Capt. J. B. Parks, Miss Louise P. Nichols, Mrs. L. J. Jordan, child and servant; J. Middleton, Jr., J. S. Lamdin, John Kelly, H. S. Brooks, Henry Swan, M. Callahan, wife and child; Francois Valdie, G. Bonter, Peter Barr, wife and infant; Rev. M. Rulie, Wm. Bilger, F. W. Phariss, V. F. Geissler, Mrs. E. O. West and child, John H. Kingin, Mrs. E. Killip, David B. Sherman, Mrs. James Kating and infant, George E. Glasson and child, A. F. Thompson wife and four children; Augustus Schultz, U. T. France, Mrs. C. France and two infants; C. Jansen, wife and 2 children; F. Betnel, Mrs. J. S. Moore and wife, James Ponbren, Miss Fanny Myer, nurse and 3 children, Mrs. E. Gallagher and child, Mrs. A. F. Fullen, Miss E. Gallagher, Mrs. A. Flor and 5 children, Edes J. Johnson, T. C. Hagen, John Ober, James Olderson, wife, mother and sister; C. Raffo, P. B. Lecher, Mrs. C. Miller and children, A. Caffere and wife, Mrs. C. Keller, Miss J. Hollenson, Silas Miller, wife and two children, Mrs. E. Dickson, Thomas A. Chapman, Joseph Roper, Charles Wasserle and sister, John Sims, Alfred Asherd, John Devit, O. Cottle, Baron J. Vanderuoot, A. Gilman, John Flynn, W. E. Hamilton, Mrs. J. Pevens, W. Bayley, J. Truman and wife and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Kenard, H. Hatteau, B. Pena, E. Dupuch, F. Eck, Jas. Griddes, H. Osby, Chas. Crocher, J. B. Deacon, William Bredge and son, Mrs. Schepeler, W. J. Elpluch, James Galvin, Henry Glass, John Gibson, J. H. Barr, Capt. Watson, Marits Brown, Rev. A. C. Ponton, Miss Ponton, E. Cuthbertson, A. Fletcher, Peter Bangemann, A. Parman, T. Horsehall, L. Simnson, G. S. Perkins, Joseph Trelsom, J. H. Swiette, Thomas B. Lewis, W. S. Delano, Mr. Oliver, Capt. C. Y. Ward, J. L. Patterson, B. T. Sanborn, Julius G. Lenier, E. Morgan, Jos. Rohn and 5 children, and 123 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets....... 6 58 | Moon rises... 4 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 04 | Gov. Island. 7 53 | Hell Gate.... 9 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 1.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Cork, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Garrison & Allen; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, J. Hand.

Steamers Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Equator, Jackaway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Co.

Brigs Chesapeake, Newhall, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Lisabel, Panno, Galveston, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Amor, Olsen, Gothenburg via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sybil, (Br.,) Dunn, Liverpool, J. Mason; St. Peter, (Br.,) Grimes, Little Glace Bay; Martha, (Br.,) Ganlon, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Cristoforo Colombo, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Bristol, J. B. Phillips; Lapwing, (Br.,) Cremer, Pernambuco and Bahia; Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Mansanilla, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Continental, (Br.,) Holmes, Mansanilla, Crandell, Umphrey & Co.; Arabian, (Br.,) Richards, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; Brisk, (Br.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Gipsey, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.

Schooners Caspian, Larrabee, Elizabethport, Holyoke & Murray; L. V. Nichols Greytown, S. C., J. Boynton's Son & Co.; Emily Ann, (Br.,) Sutton, Gonaives, G. Wessels; Enchantress, (Br.,) Webster, Para, J. Bishop & Bro.; F. A. Bayley, Crosby, Boston, Miller & Houghton; W. H. De Witt, Cory, Governor's Isle, Bahamas, R. B. Eldridge; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; O. G. Fowler, Rich, Boston.

Sloops Alchymist, Scott, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Deep River, Burley, East Haven, Rackett & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall April 24, with passengers, mails and treasure to F. R. Baby. 29th ult., 8 A. M., lat. 27 24, lon. 73 58, passed bark Mindora, of Baltimore, bound N.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool April 20, and Queenstown 21st, at 3:50 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. April 30, lat. 41 46, lon. 56 20, passed steamship Denmark, for New-York. Same day, lat. 41 41, lon. 58 2, passed steamship Borussia, hence. Same day, lat. 41 40, lon. 58 24, passed a steamship, supposed one of the Inman line. Same day, lat. 41 30, lon. 62 09, exchanged night signals with a Havre steamer, bd. E.

Steamship Euterpe, Eldridge, Galveston 9½ ds., via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans April 24, at 7 P. M., and Havana 27th, 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Burse, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlin, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Medway, Harris, Antwerp April 14, with mdse. and 460 passengers to Hiller & Co. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Emma, (of Bath, Me.,) Eich, Havre March 24, with mdse. and 184 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had two deaths among the passengers. Had light westerly winds to the Banks, since then light easterly winds.

Ship Rhoda, (of Glasgow,) Storm, Greenock 42 ds., with mdse. to Edmiston Bros.

Ship Europa, (Brem.,) von Hagen, Iquique 89 ds., with nitrate of soda to Charles Luling & Co. Passed Cape Horn March 6.

Bark Robert Murray, Jr., Mulligan, Miragoane April 14, via Port-au-Prince 15th, with logwood and coffee to Robert Murray, Jr.

Bark Wm. Turner, (Br.,) Redmond, Iquique, Peru, 98 ds., with nitrate of soda to Napier, Welsford & Co. Passed Cape Horn Feb. 26.

Bark Maggy Rose, (of Port Gifford, N. S.,) Deveau, Trinidad, P. S., 22 ds., with molasses to Murray Bros. Left no vessels.

Bark Lucy & Paul, (Pruss.,) Scheel, Glasgow Feb. 14, and Greenock 27th, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had strong westerly gales, stove bulwarks and split sails. April 16, lat. 40, lon. 58, fell in with Norw. bark Bessel, Capt. Jacobsen, from Liverpool for New-York, in a sinking condition; took Captain and crew (18 in number) off, and brought them to this port.

Bark Jessie, (of Swansea,) Coleman, Swansea 63 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Charles Poole, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Sherman, Malaga 48 ds., with raisins, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. April 27, lat. 33 40, lon. 65 40, was boarded from the whal. schr. S. A. Payne, cruising, 7 ds. out, all well.

Brig Executive, (of Bangor,) Gorham, Messina Feb. 27, with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to J. O. Pillsbury. Passed Gibraltar March 26.

Brig Firm, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Bonaire 17 ds., with salt to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig A. R. Dunlop, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Dunlap, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses, &c., to Jones & Lough. Brig Favorite sailed for New-York 3 ds. previous.

Brig Edwin, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wildfire, (of Gloucester,) Layton, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Champion, (of Lulenberg, N. S.,) Huey, Aguadilla, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to Merry & Phillips. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ocean, (of Portland,) Perkins, St. Pierre, Mart., April 11, with molasses, &c., to H. A. Snaw. Put into Hampton Roads April 24, on account of easterly storms, and sailed thence 27th, and since had northerly and easterly winds.

Schr. Charlotte Shaw, Reeves, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. E. Watson, Cramer, Alexandria, D. C., to W. J. Booth.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Horton, Savannah, to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Wave, Falkingham, Lepreau 10 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. George Brooks, Henley, St. Andrew's, N. B., 12 ds., with hay to Samuel Crowell & Son.

Schr. Abby E. Willard, (of Bangor,) Lansil, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to Youngs & Co.

Schr. Sarah L. Corson, Cedar Keys 15 ds., with lumber to C. B. Dibble. Has had heavy weather; split sails.

Schr. L. V. Coperthwaite, Newberry, Alexandria.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Southerner, Darling, Boston.

Schr. Maracaibo, Henley, Portland, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Globe, Bragdon, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. A. H. Cain, ——, Boston.

Schr. Peiro, Rogers, Jonesport, with spars.

Schr. Castilian, ——, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. Julia, Beals, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Sarah Helen, Bahrt, Tampa Bay, to master.

Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Norfolk.

Schr. Unqua, (lighter,) from wreck of brig Hound.

Schr. Asa Eldridge, Hick, Maryland, with oysters.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Gardiner, with lumber.

Schr. Tunis de Pew, Forque, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. E. Watson, Cramer, Virginia.

Schr. C. G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Sailed.

May—Steamships Scotia, Ocean Queen, Kangaroo, Santiago de Cuba, Albemarle, Saratoga, Hecla, and others.

May 2—Steamships Bremen, Columbia, Gen. Barnes, City of Cork, W. P. Clyde, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 2—Arr. steamers Neptune, from New-York.

Below—Brig C. A. Coonan, from Cardenas.

The steamer Patapsco, from New-York for Portland, passed Highland Light at 9½ o'clock this morning.

The Br. bark Gladstone, Capt. Brown, from Matanzas for Boston, with a cargo of sugar to Wm. H. Kinsman & Co., went ashore the night of the 1st inst., on Skipp's Island Shoal, southeast end of Martha's Vineyard. She has lost her mainmast, and has four feet of water in her hold. She may be got off, but she is in a dangerous position.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 2—Arr. brig Reporter, from Rockport. Sld. steamship Sea Gull, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1—Cld. bark Mary E. Packer, Capt. Halloway, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The following is the statement of Capt. Jacobsen, of bark Bessel, abandoned April 16: Sailed from Liverpool Feb. 14 for New-York, with a cargo of salt. Had a succession of westerly gales. April 15, encountered a severe hurricane from S. W. to N. W., in which lost and split sails and caused the vessel to leak badly. 16th, in lat. 40, lon. 58, was fallen in with by Prussian bark Lucy & Paul, Capt. Scheel, from Glasgow for New-York, and being in a sinking condition, was taken off and brought to this port.

A letter from Capt. Wm. Welch, of the schr. Forest King, dated Hovans, April 27, states: On the passage from New-York, April 13, at 4 P. M., the Hole in the Wall bearing S. W. by W. one-half W., 60 miles distant, came up with the bark Andromachi, of London, abandoned; had apparently been run into recently, as all her light sails had been set, the mizzen lying over her stern, fore and mainmasts standing with yards across, the rest of the gear hanging alongside; the hatches were off, and vessel full of water; floated very light; judged her to be cotton-loaded. It coming on dark and a heavy sea on, did not board her; her boats were gone.

Mr. Thomas Coundly, Sandy Hook pilot, reports the buoy on the tail of Romer Shoal as being three-quarters of a mile from the proper position.

DISASTER.—The schr. S. W. Lewis, of New-York, Capt. Crowell, sailed from Ponce, P. R., April 5, with a cargo of sugar and molasses for this port; on the 12th had a heavy gale from N. W.; on 13th, the gale continuing, she sprung a leak, and foundered at 9 o'clock same day. Capt. Crowell and crew took to the boat, and were picked up six hours afterward, and kindly cared for by Capt. Wm. E. Boyd, of brig Helen O. Phinney, of Portland, and taken into Cardenas. Capt. Crowell returned to this City in the steamship Morro Castle, from Havana. The S. W. L. was a fine vessel of 214 tons, built at Deep River, Conn., in 1866, was owned by Samuel Crowell & Son and others of this City.

Spoken, &c.

Ruth H. Baker—schr., bound S., April 26, lat. 30 10, lon. 75 06.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. April 15, schrs. D. F. Wilder, Heather, Philadelphia; brig Mary Ann, Barteley, New-York; U. S. gunboat Osceola, Foster, Curacoa; 18th, schr. Lydia, Hayes, St. Blas; 19th, schr. Eye, Forbes, do. Sld. 16th, schr. C. Minerva, Forbes, Porto Cabello; Fairy Belle, Forbes, do.; 22d, schr. Eye, do.; 24th, bark Magdalena, Searls, New-York.

At Baracoa, April 18, schrs. J. W. Holmes, F. G. Davis, G. Tyler and Navigator, wtg.

At St. Pierre, Martinique, April 11, brig Tangier, of Bangor, for Baltimore, to sail 12th; schrs. C. C. Clark, for Hemanga, dischg.; Wm. S. Baker, for Baracoa, do.; Fanny Gilmore, for the coast of Panama, do.; all well.

At Cardenas, April 18, bark Eagle, for New-York in 8 days.

COE, SHENEHON & DEWITT,

Importers and Jobbers,

NO. 354 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SILKS, RIBBONS, WHITE GOODS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, AND LADIES' SMALL WARES, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

WINSHIP'S PATENT SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATOR.

The only Refrigerator where Ventilation is Reliable, Self-creating and Uninterrupted.

IT HAS RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, THE SILVER MEDAL AT THE NEW-YORK STATE FAIR

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, THE SILVER MEDAL AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, THE SILVER MEDAL AT THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

ALSO

The Highest Premiums, Medals, and Diplomas, at the numerous other Fairs where presented.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY N. WHEATON, 268 AND 270 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

For full particulars send for a circular.

UP TOWN AGAINST THE WORLD.

French china dinner-sets, 140 pieces	$28 00
French china tea-sets, 44 pieces	7 00
French china dinner-plates, per dozen	2 00
French china breakfast-plates, per dozen	1 75
French china tea-plates, per dozen	1 50
French china cups and saucers, 24 pieces	2 00
French cut goblets, per dozen	2 50

HADLEY'S, HADLEY'S, No. 603 6th-av., Between 35th and 36th-sts.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1861.

The Immense Profits of the Tea Trade Greatly Reduced.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st..........The American houses in China or Japan make large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d............The banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of teas.

3d............The importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th...........On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th...........The speculator sells it to the wholesale tea dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th...........The wholesale tea dealer sells it to the wholesale grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th...........The wholesale grocer sells it to the retail dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th...........The retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get.*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-house stores to our warehouses.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, (Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per ℔.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per ℔.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per ℔.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per ℔.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per ℔.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per ℔.

GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50 per ℔.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per ℔. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per ℔, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per ℔, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.

No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.

No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.

No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich streets.

No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.

No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

A GREAT CALL FROM INVALIDS.

I am having CONSIDERABLE CALL FOR HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT by invalids, &c. (Follows orders.)

S. MAPES, Druggist.

FISHKILL LANDING, April 27, 1867.

BENEFICIAL IN OBSTINATE CATARRHS.

I have tried one dozen bottles of HOFF'S EXTRACT for OBSTINATE CATARRH, and I consider it the best remedy for that purpose, and also my wife takes it for BODILY WEAKNESS.

J. KNUPFER, No. 169 Division-st.

To Hoff's Depot, No. 542 Broadway.

RECOURSE TO HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

Having been sick for four years, having tried everything to cure my TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION, but without result, I had recourse to HOFF'S CELEBRATED MALT EXTRACT, and I find that after the use of one dozen MY COUGH DIMINISHED very much, &c.

WENZEL WANEK.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867. No. 231 5th-st.

USED BY ADVICE OF DR. ELLIOTT.

We can recommend HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH, personally, as some of our own families HAVE BEEN USING it under advice of DR. ELLIOTT.

LALOR BROS.

UTICA, N. Y., March 30, 1867.

IT GIVES GREAT SATISFACTION.

Please send, &c. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH GIVES GREAT SATISFACTION, and is much liked.

S. B. JOHNSON.

OSWEGO, April 12, 1867.

Price, $6 per dozen. One dozen and upward delivered to any part of this City or suburbs, free of charge.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY.

Sold also by druggists and grocers.

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES.

AND EVERY WAY EQUAL IN STYLE, QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO., NOS. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY, Opposite 6th-st.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

J. H. STURGES, BROKER, NO. 5 PARK-PLACE, and NO. 4 DIVISION-ST.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 307, May 2, 1867.

77, 46, 39, 10, 71, 25, 40, 41, 51, 63, 7, 66, 26.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 308, May 2, 1867.

15, 10, 68, 54, 64, 52, 6, 5, 61, 58, 21, 41.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 231, May 2, 1867.

21, 14, 72, 30, 38, 59, 1, 11, 60, 43, 6, 65, 36.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 232, May 2, 1867.

78, 24, 8, 27, 35, 42, 3, 69, 28, 37, 16, 12.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 114, May 2, 1867.

2, 72, 4, 22, 7, 58, 33, 45, 9, 41, 69, 27, 61,

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 115, May 2, 1867.

50, 38, 58, 6, 8, 31, 52, 44, 40, 9, 15, 12.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 124, May 2, 1867.

44, 70, 30, 39, 23, 20, 29, 15, 65, 18, 6, 26, 21.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 125, May 2, 1867.

20, 16, 12, 34, 5, 63, 33, 57, 29, 19, 56, 31.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; six per cent. commission allowed on all investments. B. NATHAN, No. 174 Broadway, and No. 77 Nassau-st.

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